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Massachusetts Ready For New Legislature; Italy Controls Supplies

The World's Day—At a Glance
Dec. 31, 1940

In Bay State: Inaugural on Jan. 2

The Massachusetts Legislature will convene tomorrow for the first time since August, 1939, and on Thursday will witness the second inauguration of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. [Details: Page 10.]

Ralph E. Flanders, President of the New England Council, predicted increasing Federal taxes for all in the new year. [Details: Page 9.]

Daily international short-wave broadcasts by Westinghouse's station WBOS begin in Boston at midnight. [Details and pictures: Page 10.]

Supporters of a proposed dirigible base at Weymouth, Mass., announced plans to force the holding of a town meeting to consider the project. [Details: Page 9.]

In Europe: 'Dictator' Controls Italian Supplies

Rome (AP)—Renato Ricci, Minister of Guilds, became virtual dictator over Italy's industry today with absolute control over the handling and distribution of all raw materials.

Belgrade, Yugoslavia (AP)—The Ministry of Interior decreed dissolution of all trade unions today and forbade any further union activity. No reason was given for the decree.

Sofia, Bulgaria (AP)—Theodosis Daskaloff, Bulgarian War Minister, in a New Year statement to the nation today told every Bulgar to "stay on the job and await order from the King." King Boris III is expected to address the nation by radio tomorrow.

Madrid (AP)—Spanish Agency reports from Algeciras today said large new supplies of munitions are arriving at Gibraltar and other defense preparations are proceeding rapidly. Algeciras is across the bay from the British fortress rock.

Berlin (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler told German soldiers that 1941 would bring the "greatest victory in our history." [Details: Page 1.]

In Washington: Ford Appeals Labor Case

The Ford Motor Company appealed to the Supreme Court today from a decision granting enforcement of part of a Labor Board order requiring reinstatement of 23 discharged employees and cessation of "interference" with employees' collective bargaining rights.

Final returns from the 1940 census today put the total population of the United States and all its territories and possessions at 150,621,231, an increase of 8.8 per cent over the 138,439,069 counted in 1930. The 1940 final figure for the Continental United States was 131,669,275, or 7.2 per cent more than the 122,775,046 of 1930.

Eight Marine Corps Reserve units, which were mobilized at the Quantico (Va.) Marine Barracks about Nov. 7 are to be transferred to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, between Jan. 6 and Feb. 1, announced the Navy Department.

Twenty-two milk producers and handlers in New York State and Vermont asked the Federal District Court to stop a second referendum on proposals to amend an order regulating the handling of milk in the New York marketing area.

The Colombian Government has made an offer to adjust its debt to private United States interests which loaned it $60,000,000 in 1927 and 1928, announced the State Department. The offer is: to refund the principal of $44,000,000, which is outstanding, and accumulated interest at 3 per cent, with new 3 per cent bonds of a maturity of 25 to 30 years.

Claudius Dornier, Jr., son of the German airplane manufacturer, has been denied a further extension of his visitor's permit in this country.

Albania: Greeks Repel Italian Attacks

War in Albania was mainly confined to Italian counterattacks, which the Greeks claimed to have driven back. [Details: Page 5.]

Italian forces were said to have taken to skis at some points, but to have discarded them when Greek fire forced them to take to flight.

Italian transport was reported from Belgrade torpedoed by a British warship in the Adriatic Sea off the Yugoslav port of Antivari. The vessel was said to have been loaded with war materials for Albania.

Rumania: Train Services Curtailed Drastically

Rumania announced cancellation for an indefinite period of all trains except three expresses and 13 locals. Plane travel was also stopped. Censorship cloaked further reports of German troop moves.

Arrests in Rumania—presumably of Communists, especially among railway employees—were reported in Yugoslavian dispatches.

Premier Antonescu declared Rumania to be guaranteed by the "most powerful nation in the world"—interpreted by diplomatic circles as a warning to Russia against seizure of Rumanian territory.

Reports of sabotage in Rumania oil fields were contained in dispatches from Bulgaria.

Africa: British Preparing for Mass Attack

Bardia operations showed little change, the British forces in Libya being reported to be making their preparations for a massed attack on the Italian port, bringing up the necessary artillery.

West of Bardia, Italian forts were being attacked from the air. The Italians claimed to have driven back a number of British attacks on Bardia itself.

Air and Sea: Night-Bombing Answer Claimed

An answer to night bombings of England has been found, with the result that by spring the effectiveness of Nazi bombings will have been removed, Sir Hugh Dowding, British Air Chief Marshal, declared in Ottawa. [Details: Page 4.]

A drop in sea losses was seen in an Admiralty announcement that merchant shipping losses for the week ending Dec. 22 totaled 43,300 tons, compared with a weekly average of 63,287 tons.

New York: C. I. O. to Organize 'Foreign' Seamen

New York (AP)—The National Maritime Union, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, announced today a campaign to organize seamen on foreign flag ships owned by American companies.

New Year's Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Jan. 1, a legal holiday.

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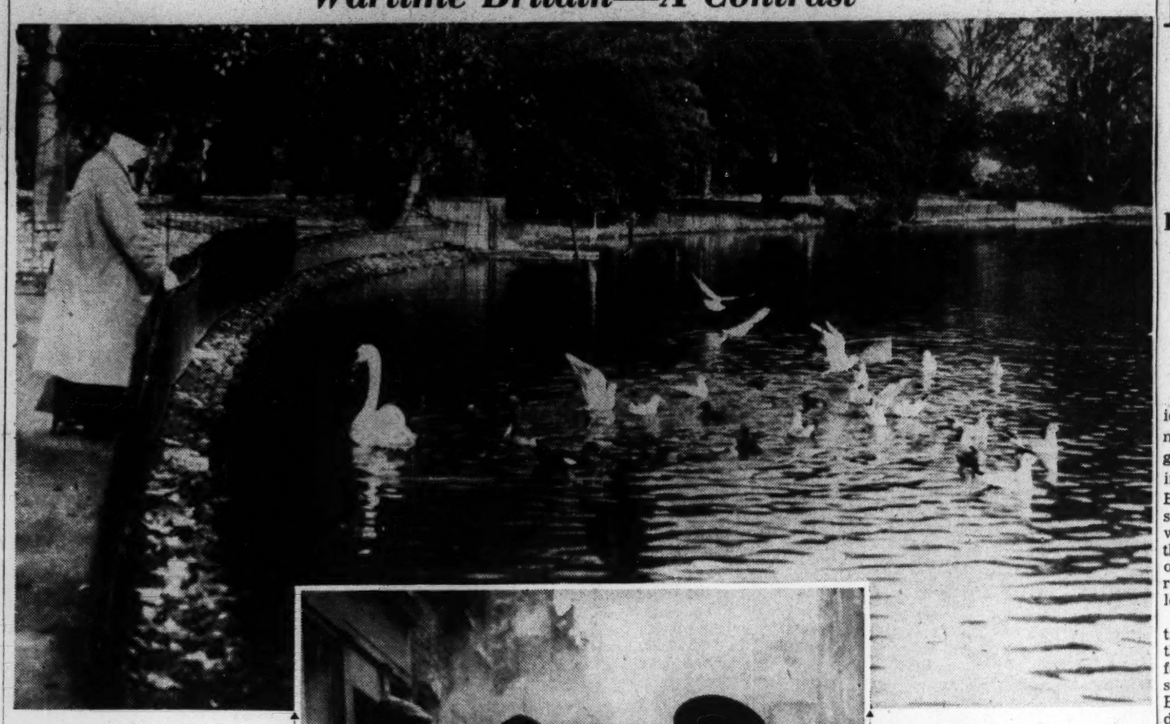
A Tax Collector Collects Good Will

MADISON, Conn., Dec. 31 (AP)—Auditors recently found a shortage of $202.63 in the accounts of Tax Collector Herbert S. Whedon, but his townsfolk said that was an excellent record considering he had collected $1,418,214 over a 10-year period.

So, at a special town meeting last night, they voted him an annual salary of $2,000 in contrast to the $850 he has been getting on a percentage basis.

Mr. Whedon protested, but the voters also insisted that he be reimbursed for the amount of the shortage which he made up from his own funds as soon as it was discovered.

Wartime Britain—A Contrast



Wide World; © Fox

London Carries On Amid Bombing

Upper: Picture taken recently in Battersea Park which presents a striking contrast to the view of bomb craters and ruined buildings seen elsewhere in the City. Lower: A little restaurant is bombed out—but carries on. When her premises were damaged and gas cut off, the proprietress took an improvised stove into the street by means of which she was able to provide hot beverage for city workers. The proprietress might have quoted from Queen Victoria as follows: "Please understand there is no one depressed in this house, and we are not interested in the possibilities of defeat, they do not exist."

British Face New Year With Renewed Hope

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 31—The fires of courage are burning brighter in Britain than the flames from Reichführer Hitler's incendiary bombs which blaze across the night of London.

It is with this illumination of courage that Britain looks ahead to the new year which is just opening. It is with the full realization of the tremendous meaning of the holocaust and damage that Britain looks back on the year which has closed.

Gravely recognizing the difficulties—night bombers still terrorizing its skies despite the promise of relief by spring, savage inroads on British shipping threatening its supply lines—Britain is facing the future with confidence born of an inner and an outer strength.

Rightness of Cause

The inner strength is the conviction which it feels in the rightness of its cause and the power of democracy to stand against the worst that dictatorship can devise.

The outer strength is the pledge of assistance in decisive measure from the United States, girding itself, as President Roosevelt declared, to become the arsenal of world democracy.

It is clear that the President's speech helped to inspire Britain to a new defiance of totalitarianism and certain of his statements could not have been better timed.

Further refusal to consider any appeasement policy—"no man can tame a tiger into a kitten by stroking it"—coincides with a new wave of British determination to continue the struggle until totalitarianism has vanished.

Illusions Debunked

Mr. Roosevelt's debunking of illusions such as complacency with which some Americans believe that the seas still afford protection to America even though some other power than Britain controlled them, is as much appreciated as his conviction "on the latest and

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

British Make Civil Defense Compulsory

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, announced tonight that the British Government was planning to make part-time civil defense work compulsory for every Briton.

Mr. Morrison made the announcement in a radio address calling on British men and women to form a "Civil Defense Home Guard" to defeat the menace of Nazi incendiary bombs by guarding property where they live or are employed, leaving the Fire Department free to fight the more dangerous fires.

The Government, he said, has decided on "the principle of compulsion" today and details are being worked out.

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 30 (Delayed)—Today, as Londoners gaze on the remains of buildings in the ancient City district, set ablaze in a concentrated five-hour attempt by the Nazis last night to destroy the center of London by fire in the most savage raid since early September, people here are asking each other: "What does it mean apart from the wholesale destruction?"

Is it a return of the Blitzkrieg, a renewed effort to disrupt British industry and war effort from the skies?

Does the greatest fire-raising onslaught of the war herald an essential prelude to the invasion so long threatened, wreaking chaos and destruction behind the defenders' lines in order to provide the maximum opportunity for an attack or attacks to succeed?

Worst Fire Since 1666

Whether the answer to these questions is yes or no, whether this latest example of the Nazis' new technique in carrying out air raids at the doubled tempo of ferocity is an episode by itself, the deluge of tens of thousands of incendiary bombs is not being exaggerated when it is compared to the Great Fire of 1666.

I was walking in the shadow of St. Paul's Cathedral as the first magnesium flares came drifting

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Big News of 1940 Year Hence: U. S. Sets Its World Course

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 — A year hence, readers will look back at the face of newspapers published today over the United States to see what were the final thoughts of 1940 and the preliminary forecasts of the new year—1941.

They will find grim stories of bombs dropping on Britain, of gallant Greek troops in the frozen passes of the Albanian Mountains, of pent-up Italians facing capture in the blazing sands of Africa, of Chinese still philosophically resisting the three-year "incident" precipitated by Japan, of wars and rumors of wars and tragedies of wars rumbling throughout the columns of all the newspapers like thunder growling above a prairie landscape of the Midwest.

But one thing the readers of a year hence may see more clearly in retrospect, perhaps, than even the unconscious actors of today's news and today's readers that suddenly, just at the dawn of the new year, 1941, there came a crystallization of American opinion, a tautening of the American morale, a change, almost overnight, in one of those imponderable and elusive matters of national attitude that defy the skill of newspaper headlines to put down in black and white, but that nevertheless are known of all men as they are born and that change the course of history when they infrequently occur.

America is on its way. That is the news story as 1941 begins. No one denies that storm clouds loom; no one denies that the waves dash high under the somber clouds of European tragedies. But the Ship of State is no longer drifting. The period of uneasy drifting between the tides of foreign affairs, and of nerve-racking uncertainty amid the conflicting gusts of politics, is over at last. The election is past. The glorious Ship of State that has not known a defeat in a century and a half is putting to sea at length, with the gust of approbation following the stirring "Fireside Chat" of President Roosevelt blowing out its sails. The noble vessel is laden with aid for Great Britain and its high adventure now puts into tangible terms the action, work and sacrifice which a growing mass of public opinion has been striving to express for months past.

And so 1941 dawns with a new kind of hope. It is true, as President Roosevelt solemnly warned, that "never before since Jamestown and Plymouth Rock has our American civilization been in such danger as now."

But danger, realistically and honestly faced with a sense of comradeship and team-play, loses half its force. The world today is in transition and the only certainty is change. But now at last America has set its course. No danger is as great as uncertainty and distrust.

Quick Shifts in N. E. Plants Bring Tide of Defense Orders

"Defense and You"
Second of Five Articles

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Yankee ingenuity!

A Springfield gasoline pump manufacturer is turning out $2,000,000 worth of artillery fire control instruments, a Beverly, Mass., shoe machinery plant has $1,300,000 worth of antitank guns rolling off its production line, a Connecticut necktie maker is turning out parachute cloth, Waltham Watch and New Haven Clock are making time fuses for antiaircraft shells, a South Boston woodworking mill is turning out $7,000,000 worth of shell cases. Thus, a high brand of resourcefulness is applied to directing the productive resources of New England to the defense of democracy at home and abroad.

With certain reservations, it can be said that the heaviest brunt of the Nation's defense effort is, at this moment, resting upon New England. The Middle Atlantic states of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, with their enormous shipbuilding facilities, rank first in value of orders awarded by the United States. The Pacific Coast with its concentration of aircraft plants ranks second. New England, with its amazingly diverse contributions, ranks third. But, of course, New England is still a vital center for the machine tool industry; not many production wheels turn elsewhere in the land without first having been tooled up in one department or another by New England.

On the record, which is to say on the mimeographed sheets of contracts awarded issued by the Office of Government Reports, New England today has $1,500,000,000 in orders, which is about 16 per cent of the total thus far awarded in the country as a whole. But this is not the whole story.

Machine Tools Vital

First, there is this business of the machine tools. On the record, the United States' armed forces have actually ordered but $6,667,645 worth of machine tools in New England. And in an industry normally producing about $91,000,000 worth of such tools a year this is certainly no volume of orders likely to cause a bottleneck.

However, the answer is found in the indirect orders. For example, the Army orders 100 bombers from a California manufacturer. That manufacturer finds he needs 10 screw machines, 25 grinders, 15 lathes, an aluminum stamping

Continued on Page 10, Column 8

Hitler Sees Full Victory in 1941; Test Due on Aid

Pr\ident to put plan \r more arms to Britain up to Congress without delay.

Assails democracies as war-inciters under domination of Jews and capitalists.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—President Roosevelt will almost immediately put to the test of congressional approval his far-reaching program of greater aid to Britain, probably along with assistance to China and Greece, which is the goal toward which the whole fast-flowing sequence of events has pointed since he returned from the Cruiser Tuscaloosa.

At the White House Presidential Secretary Early told reporters that persons who have expressed fear that the United States might send an air or naval force to aid Britain are "confusing" the President's talk. The address, pledging all-out material aid to Britain Early recalled, contained a promise that there would be no "American expeditionary force." Some critics of the Roosevelt policy have expressed confusion over whether this covers possible dispatch of a force from the regular armed services.

Commenting on this, Mr. Early replied sharply, "They're not confused; they're confusing the speech."

Telegrams of approbation continue to pour in, he added.

The next act in the drama of aid to Great Britain will be played in Congress, it is felt here.

Chat Perfectly Timed

Mr. Roosevelt's historic "Fireside Chat" was timed specifically and avowedly for its greatest effect on home-visiting congressmen just before they returned to Washington when they could get the reaction of constituents at first hand. This reaction, with notable exceptions—political, editorial and public—has been favorable. The new 77th Congress now meets in three days—Friday, Jan. 3.

The Monday thereafter is picked for the President's annual message, which Stephen T. Early, his secretary said at the White House, probably will be delivered in person, and may contain recommendations crowded out of his Sunday broadcast.

This is the time-table accordingly, for the culminating test of Mr. Roosevelt's effort to unite the Nation behind a dynamic aid-to-Britain foreign policy, and the subsequent developments of the past day and a half all fit into the pattern of preliminaries leading up to that momentous and historic congressional decision.

Wheeler Has Peace Plan

On the heels of Mr. Roosevelt's address in which he sought to unite the Nation within the highest common denominator of national agreement on economic, defense and foreign-aid issues, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of Treasury, has indicated that the lend-lease program which Mr. Roosevelt outlined in behalf of Great Britain might likewise be extended to China and the Greeks. It is this lend-lease program, or some adaptation of it, which is the crux of Mr. Roosevelt's proposals to Congress.

In anticipation of the congressional battle, isolationist and anti-war spokesmen have centered attention in Washington, giving preliminary expression to arguments that will evidently be heard again and again in the debate ahead.

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BERLIN, Dec. 31 (AP)—Adolf Hitler denounced "the democracies" and their capitalistic workings in a New Year's message today, and promised his fighting forces that 1941 would bring them victory against all odds.

"God up to now has placed the stamp of approval on our battle," he told the Nazi Party and people in a long New Year's message.

In a briefer message to his fighting men, he promised that "the year 1941 will bring completion of the greatest victory of our history."

Although he made no mention in either message of President Roosevelt's Sunday night speech calling for increased war aid from the United States to Britain, some observers saw his forecast as an answer to the President.

[In his broadcast, President Roosevelt said: "I believe that the Axis powers are not going to win this war. I base that belief on the latest and best information."]

Puts War Blame on Others

Without mentioning Mr. Roosevelt, he nevertheless matched against the President's warning of Nazi aims of world domination his own assertion that Italy and Germany had no such designs.

Such statements he called "infamous lies." On the contrary, he said, "world conquering nations declared war on Germany."

In an impassioned message to National Socialists (Nazis), Herr Hitler said that Germany fights for its rights against a vast coalition of democracies, capitalists, and Jews who seek to destroy the Reich.

But he assured Germans that Providence, in a year of extraordinary accomplishment, shielded Germany from a conspiracy of "scorn and hatred."

The message to the Army was issued in the form of an order of the day, which follows:

"Soldiers!

"In the war year of 1940 the National Socialist armed forces of the greater German Reich won the most glorious victories of unparalleled greatness.

"With unequaled audacity the enemy was defeated on land, at sea, in the air.

"All tasks which I was compelled to demand of you were accomplished by our heroic courage and your soldierly ability.

Soldierly Qualities Praised

"You have conquered the fighting forces of our opponents through the power of arms but conquered morally territories taken possession of by you through your proud conduct and exemplary discipline.

"Thus, thanks to your high soldierly qualities, we succeeded in a few months of world historic struggle in giving success supplementarily to the vain, heroic fight of the German armed forces in the World War, and definitely in eradicating the disgrace of oppression in Compiègne Forest.

"I thank you, my soldiers of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, as your supreme commander, for your incomparable accomplishments. But I thank you also in the name of the entire German people.

"Greatest Victory" Foreseen

"We remember the comrades who gave their lives in this struggle for the future of our people. We similarly think of the courageous soldiers of allied Fascist Italy.

"It is the will of the democratic war inciters and their Jewish-capitalistic wirepullers that the war must be continued. Representatives of the shattering world hope perhaps in 1941 still to achieve what they failed to achieve in the past.

"Armed as never before, we

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Many Songs Fade From Air In Radio 'Trust' Showdown

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—A large percentage of the popular music written in the last 56 years will be banned from programs of 648 radio stations throughout the country after midnight tonight as a result of the disagreement between the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers and the National Association of Broadcasters, comprising the National Broadcasting Company, Columbia Brodcasting System, and Mutual Broadcasting System.

The dispute will be brought to a climax tonight because of the expiration of the five-year contract between the broadcasters and the Society that has not been renewed due to disagreement over the rate to be paid by the networks for music controlled by the Society.

The Federal Department of Justice has announced it will institute antitrust proceedings against the Society, Broadcast Music Incorporated, radio-controlled musical publishing company, the Columbia Broadcasting System, and the National Broadcasting Company.

Spokesmen for the opposing sides saw no hope for settlement in the immediate future.

Despite the ban on the Society's 1,500,000 songs by the large networks, 137 stations throughout the country have signed or renewed contracts with "Ascap" and assure their listeners that with a flick of the dial they will be able to hear the Society's music. In the local area, WHN, WNYC, WNEW and perhaps WMCA will bring the Society's music to their audiences.

[In New England, the regional networks and most single stations have stuck with the radiocasters. The Yankee and Colonial Networks, regional chains, have not signed with "Ascap." They dominate the policy of approximately 25 major stations. No Boston station has signed with "Ascap."]

On the other hand, B. M. I. has signed up 648 stations for the use of its music. These stations are the largest and most important in the country and do, according to B. M. I., 95 per cent of the volume of radio business. Some stations have, however, signed with both the Society and B. M. I.

Radio yields rising income, but clouds darken horizon: Page 11.

No Big Ben Tolling To Greet New Year

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 31

Ringing out the old year and ringing in the new will be just the ordinary midnight job of striking 12 for Big Ben without a single added flourish.

There will be no carillon to herald the new year, because if British bells peal out now it is the signal of invasion. Big Ben like other London clocks, therefore continues only to strike the hours.

United States radio listeners will be able to hear Big Ben at midnight (6 p. m., E. S. T.) on a short-wave radiocast of the British Broadcasting Corporation's "Threshold of the Year" program. The BBC said no special radiocast to the United States was planned.

Wheeler Offers 8-Point Plan As Basis of Peace in Europe

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, in outspoken disagreement with President Roosevelt today on the question of peace in Europe, urged that the United States exert every effort for an immediate end of the war.

He took direct issue with the President's defense radiocast statement that this Nation had "no right or reason to encourage talk of peace" under existing circumstances.

Senator Wheeler raised the peace question during a radiocast last night which was frankly critical of much of the general policy which the Chief Executive outlined to the Nation Dec. 29.

Working Basis

As a "working basis for a just peace," he suggested eight points:

1. Restoration of Germany's 1914 boundaries with an autonomous Poland and Czechoslovakia.
2. Restoration of an independent France, Netherlands, Norway, Belgium, and Denmark.
3. Restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France.
4. Restoration of German colonies.
5. Protection of all racial and religious minorities in all countries.
6. Internationalization of the Suez Canal.
7. No indemnities or reparations.
8. Arms limitation.

Senator Wheeler, long one of the most energetic congressional critics of the Roosevelt foreign policy, devoted the entire day to preparing a reply to the President's speech.

At the outset he dismissed as "fantastic" any idea of a Nazi invasion of America, and professed no fear "of wild boasts of American conquest by Stalin, Hitler, or Mussolini."

When he came to the question of bringing about peace, he said that although "we stand as close to the brink of war as we stood in January of 1917—some people still oppose a European peace."

"The President in his speech ridiculed the idea of peace in Europe. . . .

Peace Must Come

"Regardless of when or who is proclaimed victor in the present war—it cannot last forever. Peace—fleeting though it may be—will eventually come to Europe. At some time in the future representatives of England and Germany will sit around a table—sometime they will agree upon peace—and until that day, the world suffers. Each of us—from the President of the United States to the most humble citizen—should exert his every effort for peace, now. . . .

"I firmly believe the German people want peace just as any other people prefer peace to war—and the offer of a just, reasonable, and generous peace will more quickly and effectively humble Hitlerism and break the morale of the German people than all the bombers that could be dispatched over Berlin. . . .

The Montana Senator remarked that the Nation was being told today that Britain was its first line of defense and that "some European dictator is after rich loot in the United States."

"We were told the same things in almost the same terms before the last war," he commented.

"Just as I love the United States," he continued, "so do I dislike Hitler and all that he symbolizes. My sympathy for the British is both deep and genuine—and is exceeded only by the depth and sincerity of my Americanism. No anti-British feeling dictates my opposition to the evasion or repeal of the Johnson and Neutrality Acts. I am opposed to American convoy of British ships. I oppose all these because they lead us down that road with only one ending—total, complete, and futile war.

War Would Result

"William Allen White, Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, agrees that the convoying of British ships by American vessels and the repeal of the Neutrality and Johnson Acts would mean war for us.

"Remember—if we lend or lease war materials today—we will lend or lease American boys tomorrow. We heard the President promise that there woulud be no American expeditionary force—but we received no promises that our ships and sailors—and our planes and pilots—might not at some time within the near future be cast into the cauldron of blood and hate that is Europe today."

Senator Wheeler then made his assertion that the Nation was "running" down the road which led to war.

"Some," he said, "feel that we have gone so fast and so far that there can be no stopping—no return to complete peace except via war. But we are at peace and we can remain at peace if either one of two lines of action is pursued. First, Americans in greater number must firmly resolve and express themselves that we will fight no offensive war. And, secondly, we can remain at peace if the horrible European debacle of death and destruction ends in the near future."

Branded as Appeasers

After denouncing the "insidious force of war propaganda," he continued:

"We have reached a strange situation in America when those who advocate peace—who do not follow the party line—are branded appeasers or unwitting tools of the dictators. . . .

"I do not believe that the great majority of our people are eager to be embraced by war—and I call upon them not to be afraid to say so. I—for one—believe the policy advocated by the interventionists is insane because it will lead to total war—and war is insanity."

C. I. O. in Plea For Ford Vote

DETROIT, Dec. 31 (AP)—The United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations petitioned the National Labor Relations Board here today for an employee election in the Lincoln plant of the Ford Motor Company to determine whether the union should be granted exclusive bargaining rights.

The petition followed the union's disclosures that its members in the Lincoln plant had authorized a strike. Approximately 3,800 workers are employed at the Lincoln factory.

Some time ago the union asked the company's consent to an election at the Ford Rouge and Lincoln plants but the company declined.

The Labor Board, under the Wagner Act, may order an election without consent of the company but a hearing must be held before such an order can be issued.

R. J. Thomas, U. A. W.-C. I. O. President, said today's petition stated that 95 per cent of the Lincoln employees had designated the union as their collective bargaining agent.

I. A. Capizzi, attorney for the Ford Company, reiterated today that the "company will not consent to an election."

Cruise Director Gives Clothes Tip

Rather modest budget will cover needs on South American voyage, she discloses.

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The purchase of a steamship reservation to South America and the arrangement of hotel accommodations and land excursions easily can be made through a reliable tourist agent, but the choosing of the proper clothes to take on such a journey falls upon the individual. It is with this in mind that Eleanor Britton, Cruise Director on the Moore-McCormack liner Brazil, comes out with valuable tips for this winter's travelers.

For South America itself, Miss Britton has two excellent bits of advice. "Ashore," she declares, "there is very little 'dressing,' and the average woman passenger will find hardly any need of evening clothes in port. In Rio de Janeiro, for instance, people dress only for some exceptional occasion.

"Second," she continues, "South America has many smart women, and their favorite color is black. If you are spending much time there, be sure to include it in your wardrobe. Sheer black dresses are always good, and they are by far the most practical of all costumes, for if thin enough they can be worn any season of the year in the north as well as the tropics."

Print Dresses

Miss Britton advises the woman traveler to South America to take along a couple of print dresses. These mean a lot to the wardrobe, and they can be worn practically any time and always look fresh and pack well. While black is the popular color, white and pastels can be worn there and certainly are not out of place. Cotton dresses are fine for dancing on deck.

"Take plenty of stockings," Miss Britton advises, "as they are more expensive in South America than in the United States. Also have a pair of walking shoes, plenty of kerchiefs and snoods for ship life, and a light coat. Two hats will suffice, and remember you'll have to wear them in many places to conform with local customs."

Panama Wardrobe

In speaking of wardrobes for tropical cruises we might touch upon the wearing apparel necessary for a Panama voyage. The good news here is that a small wardrobe is adequate. No woman with an ordinary wardrobe need be concerned about what to wear on the trip to Haiti or Panama, according to passengers returning from 16-day cruises to these tropical regions via the Panama Line.

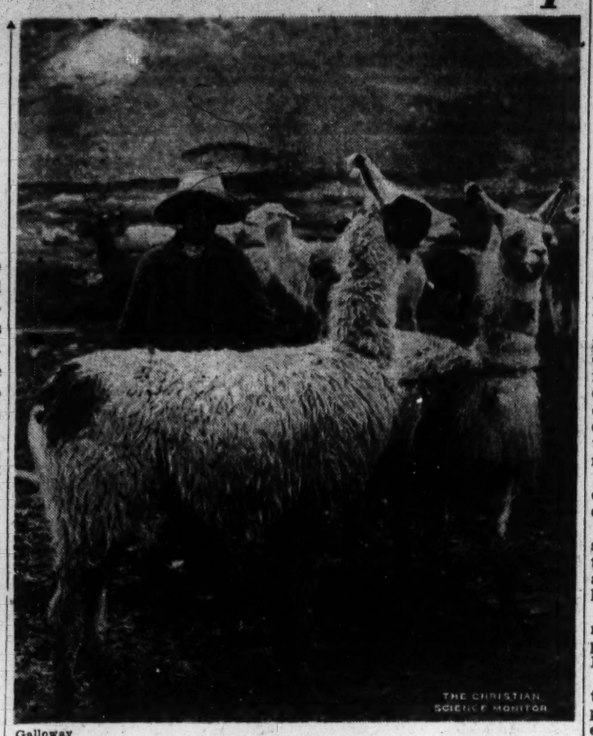
The ocean part of the voyage, covering 12 days at sea, calls for informal clothes. Particularly popular are the three-piece play suits with snap-on skirts. These need only be worn at meal time. For evening, silks and satins have given way to cottons—and two attractive evening dresses of this material will solve the problem and not strain the pocketbook.

During shore excursions in Haiti and Panama, the tourist should keep in mind that days are pleasantly warm but that nights are cool. Pack a wrap that you can toss over your shoulders between dances.

The man planning for a cruise to Panama will leave his fall clothes behind and take a few tropical whites and a palm beach suit. Ordinary white shoes are good form at all times. A top coat will come in handy on various occasions.

Overnight Service

Overnight streamlined train service between the Twin Cities and St. Louis will be inaugurated Tuesday, Jan. 7, when two Diesel-powered Zephyr-Rockets are placed in daily operation over the Rock Island and Burlington Railroads. The new trains, which will provide the fastest direct service in history between these two important Mid-West centers, also, will serve an important intermediate territory, including Owatonna and Albert Lea, Cedar Falls, Waterloo, Cedar Rapids, West Liberty, and Burlington. The Zephyr-Rockets will afford travelers between St. Paul-Minneapolis and St. Louis, the latest word in streamlined equipment—de luxe reclining-seat chair cars, specially designed Pullmans, providing bedrooms and berths, and a luxurious dining-observation-lounge car.



Galloway

Peruvian Llamas

The llama is Peru's beast of burden, a freight carrier that means as much to the mountain districts of South America as the camel means to the Arabs or the yak to the Tibetans. These two animals were photographed in Norococha, Peru, with their Indian driver. They carry copper and silver ore from mine to railway.

Santa Fe Tours

A program of six "Overland Trips" of 20 days have been scheduled by the Santa Fe Railroad in conjunction with the American Express Travel Service. The modern Santa Fe "Chief" will be used to take travelers from the wintery north to the subtropical orange groves of San Bernardino. From here the tour groups will explore Southern California in comfortable motorcoaches. This "Grand Tour" includes stops at some of the most famous hotels in the West. El Mirador at Palm Springs, the Mission Inn at Riverside, the Ambassador in Los Angeles, and the picturesque La Fonda Tavern at Santa Fe.

Highway Funds for States To Help Defense Program

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Apportionment of $134,062,500 as Federal aid to States in improving highways and eliminating grade crossing hazards during the fiscal year beginning next July 1 was announced yesterday by John M. Carmody, Federal Works Administrator.

The Administrator urged that priority and expedition be given to roads needed in national defense, commenting: "We are already faced with serious congestion in the Hampton Roads area, at San Diego, and at numerous other points."

"At some camps," he continued, "the call is to get traffic out of the mud on main supply routes. This work is of first importance. Next in importance is the elimination of weak bridges and narrow roadways and strengthening of weak surfaces on the strategic system recommended by defense agencies. These roads are on the Federal-aid system and the improvements needed are the kind we are making in the regular Federal-aid program.

Access Road to Camps

"The states should plan Federal aid programs giving first priority to access roads to camps and defense plants and second priority to work on the strategic system."

Mr. Carmody later will submit to the President a survey showing the highway needs from the standpoint of national defense.

The money apportioned yesterday was authorized by Congress last September. It is divided $100,000,000 for improvement of the Federal-aid system; $175,000,000 for improvement of secondary roads and $20,000,000 for eliminating of grade crossings. A proportion of each division, totaling more than $4,000,000, goes to administrative costs.

States Select Projects

The money goes to states in proportion to population, area and mileage or rural post roads. Grade crossing funds are divided, one half according to population, one fourth on the basis of mileage of the Federal aid system and one fourth according to railroad mileage. The States select the projects, let the contracts and supervise construction, subject to Federal approval.

Mr. Carmody also announced apportionment of $1,500,000 to be spent in the 13 public land States for roads through public lands and Federal reservations.

Russia Learnt Finnish Lesson

Soviet Russia, mindful of its war in the snow last winter with Finland, is promoting skiing this winter as a popular sport—and military training.

Both the Army and Communist party organs, Red Star and Pravda, have been urging people to take to skis.

Ski stations have been set up in northern cities, 100 in the Moscow public school system alone.

Proficiency on skis has been made one qualification for winning the youth badge "ready for Toil and Defense."

"Skiing is becoming the most popular sport in our country," Pravda said in one of its leading editorials, devoted daily to the most important problems confronting the Soviet regime.

"The importance of skiing is great for defense of our country. It is known that in the battles against the white Finns, skiers were outstanding in fulfilling assignments. Skiers are a valuable fighting reserve for the Red Army."

Red Star, in a leading article, said: "The conditions of modern warfare are such that an elementary knowledge of skiing is not enough. . . .

"A Red Army skiier must feel more at home on skis than off them. He must learn how to fight on skis; shoot a rifle or machine gun, throw hand grenades, conduct a bayonet fight. . . .

"Together with our first-class military equipment, skis will help us to conquer. . . ."

Fort Wayne Strike Halts Navy Work

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 31 (AP)—A strike of the United Automobile Workers of America of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, threatened three times previously, today shut down the International Harvester Company's Fort Wayne Truck Works, manufacturing parts for Navy vehicles.

The union threw a picket line across the factory's entrances at 5:30 a. m. (C. S. T.) and company spokesmen said there would be no attempt to open the plant today. About 3,200 workmen had been employed.

Negotiations had shifted to Washington on a contract over which the union and company had bickered since the National Labor Relations Board certified the U. A. W. as sole collective bargaining agent for workers in the plant after an election last May.

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Tool Industry Set for Test, Executive Says

CLEVELAND, Ohio., Dec. 31 (AP)—Clifford S. Stillwell, executive of a Cleveland machine tool factory, said that President Roosevelt's appeal for "more of everything" in defense production "still calls for specific detail."

"The machine tool industry is 'all out' for defense," Mr. Stillwell, Executive Vice-President of Warner & Swasey Company, said in a national radiocast. "But the complicated process of co-ordinating a manufacturing program requires more than the needs of 60 or 90 days ahead. There must be determined the extent of a long-term project in its over-all dimensions to achieve it successfully.

"The President's call for 'all out' production still calls for specific detail."

Mr. Stillwell said the "expansion of the machine tool industry to meet the current need becomes almost epic in American industrial history."

"The burden which industry must assume in preparedness surpasses anything we have imagined. It is gigantic.

"It has been estimated that if there could be an increase of 5 per cent in the efficiency of operation of the machine tools now in use, we should have immediately an additional productive capacity equal to all the machine tools built in America in 1939. Here is no question of labor shortage, nor of lengthened hours, nor of overtime wages. But nobody can increase the productivity of machines but men."

Mr. Stillwell asserted the time has come for employer and employee to "call a truce" if they are on opposite sides of the fence from point of principle.

"This is no time to place blame or to pass the buck," he added. "This is no time for politics, this is a time for push."

Part-Pay Plan

DETROIT, Dec. 31 (AP) — Tool and die men proposed a "pay-as-you-go produce" program for small jobbers to President Roosevelt yesterday to speed work on national defense.

The proposal calls for small shops to be paid 10 per cent of each job's value at the time the order is given and 50 per cent when production is half completed. Additional and final payments would be made up to completion of the order.

War Step Seen In Roosevelt Talk By Student Union

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—Herbert Witt, National Executive Secretary of the American Student Union, declared yesterday that President Roosevelt's speech of Sunday night indicated that the President was "leading us into war."

"I thought the President made a very fine statement of his policy, which this convention has already characterized as leading us into war," he said in a press conference during the closing day's session of the Union's convention.

Asked whether the Union was a "Communist bloc in colleges in the United States," Mr. Witt replied:

"There are Communists in the American Student Union, and there are also Democrats, Republicans, Socialists and Labor Party groups, but it is clear that the Communists are far from forming a majority in the Union or our platform would read like the Communist platform."

The convention adopted a resolution pledging the Union to "unabating activity" to defeat any proposal to establish Government work camps for unemployed young men.

Such camps, the resolution said, would constitute a "grave and immediate threat to democratic education, a prelude to war and to the introduction of an American Fascism."

President of U. A. W. Raps Ford Contract

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army's award of a $1,387,500 defense contract to the Ford Motor Company was under Congress of Industrial Organizations fire as an action which "undermines the faith of defense labor in the even administration of justice."

R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers of America, made the statement yesterday in commenting on the War Department's decision that an order placed with Ford for midget scout cars would be "allowed to stand" despite a protest by Sidney Hillman, labor representative in the Office for Production Management.

Mr. Hillman and some unionists have contended that the company should receive no defense contracts because the National Labor Relations Board has held it to be guilty of unfair labor practices.

Beaverbrook Grateful For Lockheed Gift Plane

BURBANK, Calif., Dec. 31 (AP)—A giant bombing plane—the "Flying Christmas Gift" which employees of the Lockheed-Vega Aircraft Company presented to Great Britain Christmas Day—was acknowledged by the British Minister of Aircraft yesterday.

Lord Beaverbrook, in a cablegram to the donors, said the gift airplane, "Spirit of Lockheed-Vega Employees," was of "immense encouragement" to his nation. The ship left Burbank Dec. 22 and was delivered at Montreal Dec. 25. It landed safely "somewhere in England" Dec. 29, Lord Beaverbrook said in the message.

Italian Spaghetti Supper Receipts to Help Greeks

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 31 (AP)—The Pilot Club, a civic organization here, is going to give a supper at $1 a plate and every cent will go for the relief of the Greeks. The supper will consist entirely of a plate of Italian spaghetti.

U. S. Plane Outlook for 1941: 1700 Monthly Before August

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AP)—American-made aircraft will prove a decisive factor in the air war in 1941, a high RAF official told United States correspondents today.

Reviewing the war in the air during 1940, the spokesman said that day bombers had proved an inadequate weapon for Germany and that both Britain and Germany were striving for an answer to night bombing.

The official characterized the defeat of Nazi day bombers as one of the outstanding accomplishments of 1940.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—Aviation experts here are still optimistic over the 1941 plane production outlook despite the fact that America is ending this year with an output of but 700 military planes a month.

With more and more additional floor space due for production during the coming months, industry officials predicted today that the United States will be building military aircraft at the rate of 1,700 a month by next August and that the year's total output may reach 16,000.

These predictions are based upon a recognition that certain bottlenecks cannot be eliminated overnight and are tempered by an admission that unforeseen obstacles of a major nature may be in the offing. Nevertheless, these estimates are drawn from an analysis of the industry's present productive capacity, its expansion program, and from the current rate of bottleneck elimination.

Example of Expansion

In discussing new production facilities, an official for the aircraft industry pointed out today that approximately 22,000,000 square feet of factory space are now being devoted to building planes and that additional space of nearly the same size will be finished, equipped with machine tools and in production by next August.

An example of the way in which output is rising slowly but surely is furnished by the statement of G. W. Vaughan, President of the Curtiss Wright Corporation, that the company's Buffalo plant is now delivering eight pursuit planes a day to Great Britain. Several months ago it was learned that this same plant was turning out from five to six P-40 pursuit planes a day for Great Britain and today's production is understood to be of the same type.

Included in the current 700 planes a month production figure cited yesterday by the National Defense Advisory Commission are bombers, pursuit ships, transports, and trainers. Although no official figures are released on the percentage in each category, it is reliably reported that trainers now comprise approximately 50 per cent of all military aircraft built in this country.

Frankness Desirable

Satisfaction is being expressed in aviation circles here today over the Commission's now formal admission that this country was building but 700 military planes and 2,400 airplane engines a month. It is felt that a frank admission of production status is healthier than vague rumors and "big talk" concerning 950 to 1,000 planes a month heard so frequently early in the fall.

Since the Commission's latest figures are held to be the correct ones and since they are far short of earlier predictions, they will give the public a clearer view of the country's defense position as well as impressing it with the need of stepping up production as quickly as posible, it is believed.

While aviation circles in Washington maintain that the aircraft industry is now working at the fullest capacity permitted by the availability of raw material, they report that the industry is gradually increasing the number of hours a week its plants are in production as bottlenecks are broken and the flow of sub-contracted equipment regulated.

Jouett Confident

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Col. John H. Jouett, President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday that the Government "may depend upon steady increases in production" of warplanes by the Nation's aircraft manufacturers.

In a statement issued in connection with President Roosevelt's plea for increased output of munitions, Colonel Jouett said "the aircraft industry thoroughly understands the grave responsibilities facing it."

The past year, he declared, "was a period of preparation and expansion" during which factory space was doubled and personnel tripled.

N. C. Prison Parolees Praised; Only 12 to 18 P. C. Ever Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—"Let's sing something for the Governor, boys," said one of several hundred Negroes in the auditorium of Central Prison at Raleigh, as Gov. Clyde R. Hoey entered to pay a Christmas visit

Later the audience was all attention when Governor Hoey, who will retire from office Jan. 9, and J. Melville Broughton, of Raleigh, be inaugurated to succeed him, spoke very earnestly:

"Your State wants to rehabilitate you," he told his hearers. "During my four years as Governor, we have established a probation system designed to give a man a chance to redeem himself after he has been convicted without having to send him to prison.

"There are 3,200 men on probation now being given a chance to prove themselves good citizens. We also have the parole system. I have paroled 2,600 during my four years as your Governor—and, remember, almost 20,000 pass through our prison system every year. Repeaters constitute a large part of our prison population. People are paroled because of their attitude in prison, because of the prospect that they will obey the law and be good citizens.

"Those who have been paroled show a fine spirit. Only 12 to 18 per cent ever come back to prison. I want to say to every single one of you that the best thing you can do is to so order your conduct that you will be a good citizen in prison, to give us grounds to believe you would be a good citizen on the outside."

College Groups Quit American Youth Congress

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 31 (AP)—The National Student Federation of America, representing about 100 colleges in the Nation, pulled out of the American Youth Congress yesterday.

By an 87-24 vote, the Federation, one of the founders of the Congress in 1934, withdrew as an affiliate in a resolution which declared the Congress "is not fulfilling its avowed aims of representing all American youth."

The text of the resolution concluded:

"Whereas it is apparent it cannot regain its youthfulness, we regretfully withdraw."

Another resolution adopted by the Federation urged "full co-operation of all youths with the spirit and letter of the National Selective Service Act."

The delegates rejected a resolution urging shipment of food to the conquered nations of Europe under the plan outlined by Former President Herbert Hoover.

Before adjourning the delegates went on record urging extension of economic aid to Great Britain within existing legal frameworks and defeated a resolution which called for reaffirmation of a 1939 stand opposing repeal of the Johnson Act banning loans to nations which defaulted on previous debts.

A dispute followed introduction of a resolution to support the anti-lynching bill before Congress.

A split developed between northern and southern delegates and a compromise amendment was adopted, calling for a pledge of both North and South to fight side by side to prevent future lynchings.

'Soon Starting Home,' Word From Byrd Group

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—Word came today from Little America that the third Byrd expedition has "had good fortune" and "will soon be starting home."

Reserve Midshipmen Study Navigation at Planetarium

NEW YORK (AP)—Five hundred naval reserve midshipmen are learning navigation the easy way at the Hayden Planetarium of the American Museum of Natural History.

Constellations are projected inside the black dome as they would appear in various parts of the world, and lecturers explain how to determin a ship's position. Capt. J. J. London reports, "We are training midshipmen to become navigators in a very short time."

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Roman Catholic Opinion Splits Over More U. S. Aid for Britain

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—Former Gov. Alfred E. Smith yesterday expressed readiness to do his part to aid Britain after declaring himself "heartily in accord" with President Roosevelt's Sunday night speech. Mr. Smith is an outstanding Roman Catholic layman, whose honors from his Church include the rank of Papal Chamberlain of the Cape and Sword, one of the greatest that can be received by a layman of his Church.

Mr. Smith, who frequently has been in disagreement with Mr. Roosevelt's policies, called it a "courageous, straight-hitting speech."

"He certainly put his finger on it," Mr. Smith added.

"It remains to be seen whether the American people will regard it as addressed directly to them or just another speech.

"There is no use of talking about sacrifice unless it is transformed into action. Like everybody else, I'm waiting to be asked; I'm willing to make the sacrifice."

He remarked that "these organizations ought to pipe down a little and not try to run the affairs of the country. There's a Government in Washington for that."

He said he included the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies and the No Foreign War Committee in his remarks and said that "all these committees" in their activities "sometimes furnish an argument that we are a disunited Nation."

"If any group has a program they should submit it to Congress," Mr. Smith said.

Priest Favors Aid

DETROIT, Dec. 31 (AP)—A Roman Catholic educator told associates here that Americans "must stand by the President" in his attitude on aid to Britain "for their own security."

The Rev. Dr. Francis E. McMahon, Associate Professor of Philosophy at the University of Notre Dame, declared to the American Catholic Philosophical Association at its sixteenth annual convention that "world revolution is upon us."

"The sooner that Americans realize that fact, the sooner they understand that forces are now working to destroy the cultural and religious values they hold dear, the better for their own security," Dr. McMahon said.

"We must stand by the President," he added. "He has long recognized the menace of totalitarianism to our national existence and has won the overwhelming support of the American people for his armament program and for assistance to Great Britain."

Layman Says 'No!'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31—Germany and Italy are fighting a "just" war against the British, two thirds of whom are "utterly pagan," according to William B. Gallagher, President of the Brother Gosselin Chapter, Jesuit Retreat League.

Mr. Gallagher characterized the United States as more totalitarian than Germany or Italy and depicted Congress as worse than a rubber stamp because it has no effect on President Roosevelt's foreign policy.

The prayers of Prime Minister Winston Churchill for ultimate victory for Britain were termed "hypocritical" by Mr. Gallagher who addressed an anti-war rally in Hibernian Hall, Roxbury, Sunday evening. The meeting was conducted by the Social Justice Guild.

"Two thirds of the English people are utterly pagan," Mr. Gallagher said, "while only 1 per cent of the German and Italian race are without a professed religion."

The speaker said that Germany and Italy are fighting a "just" war for bread and to break the "shackles of a gold standard." He defined the war as a struggle between two philosophies, labor and gold.

My Forefathers Did It and So Can I

By a Staff Artist

U. S. Army Drafts Noted Art Critic —He's Going to Teach It How to Hide

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 31 (AP)—One of the world's foremost art critics is going to help teach Uncle Sam's expanded Army how to hide.

Homer Schiff Saint-Gaudens, Director of Fine Arts at Carnegie Institute and the son of a famous sculptor, has been recalled to active duty in the Nation's armed forces as an expert not only on strictly military but on industrial camouflage.

He objects to having it said he will supervise these activities, commenting only that "the Army is growing so large it has to take in novices. I'm going to help."

However, Mr. Saint-Gaudens was summoned from the reserve list despite the fact he's over the regular age limit for the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was a Captain during the World War and has taught camouflage methods at Army schools since.

He will report next week to the Army Engineers Office at Washington into which he said new plans are pouring continuously on "hiding," a tactic assuming more and more importance in modern warfare.

"Nine out of 10 of these schemes are impossible," explained Mr. Saint-Gaudens, "but if the tenth is worthwhile, the effort of sorting through the other nine is worthwhile."

Military or front-line camouflage is about the same as in the World War except that protection is better, but industrial camouflage is a new and even growing idea.

"They know on the map where big industrial plants are but they've got to see them to hit them," he said. "Blurring can be achieved through erection of nets, use of non-reflecting paint on a roof and even with a roadway painted across the roof—anything to blot out outlines and hide shadows.

"In three-fourths of the cases where industrial camouflage might be carried out in this country, the money would be well spent in event of war. It would reduce chances of any enemy hit by 50 per cent from a plane 15,000 feet in the air."

Support for Camacho Urged by Calles

LA JOLLA, Calif., Dec. 3 (AP)—Plutarco Elias Calles, exiled former President of Mexico, has urged his countrymen to support the Administration of President Camacho "in order to save the Nation in these hours of world unrest."

Breaking a long silence on political questions pertaining to his country, the former "iron man" President said he "felt optimistic" for the future of Mexico.

President's Wife Urges Women To Aid Defense Now

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today reminded American women that they do not need to wait for a nation-wide movement "dressed up in a uniform" before undertaking defense service.

"Women have a funny idea that they have to wait for something to come along in the shape of a grand plan, a movement that is national, and dressed up in a uniform when they will find plenty to do in their own communities right now," the President's wife told a press conference. In the end, she said, the feminine line of defense will be in community service anyway.

Emphasizing her point, Mrs. Roosevelt quoted from "The White Cliffs" by Alice Duer Miller, sent her for Christmas by Lynn Fontanne, the actress:

"Englishmen will serve day after day, obey the law and do dull tasks that keep the nation strong."

Asked if she had any New Year's resolutions, the President's wife wished "for the power to set apprehension aside, the courage to meet day by day whatever comes, and to do whatever is possible as far as I can to make the world that will have to be rebuilt a safer and a place of greater justice."

Democracy Here and Abroad Safe, In the Opinion of Booth Tarkington

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 31 (AP)—Booth Tarkington, veteran observer of the human scene, took a backward glance at 1940 today and opined that democracy, both at home and abroad, would survive the new year.

The Hoosier novelist pictured Great Britain's war as one to save free government.

"Britons are fighting for their life and liberty," he said in an interview.

"The Nazis are fighting to retain other people's property that they have taken.

"A man fighting for life, other things being equal, will put up a harder battle than a man fighting to keep something he took from somebody else."

Then, too, he continued, the British are "shrewd" and "illimitably stubborn." He said he believed the British would win their struggle.

"I don't mean there couldn't be a temporary peace," Mr. Tarkington elaborated. "Like the Napoleonic wars, this may be a series of wars. But in the end the British will prevail."

Mr. Tarkington viewed the European trend toward dictatorship as a return to "the old absolute monarchy" and felt that the democracies would fight this trend without surrendering their liberties. The United States, he said, might have to adopt a more centralized Government for defense but the change would not be permanent.

"Men will give up their rights temporarily when threatened, in order to defend themselves," he explained. "But we know what freedom is. It's almost impossible to take freedom from people who know what it is."

The novelist declared that he opposed President Roosevelt's re-election on the third term issue but did not believe "we're going to lose democracy" because of the third term.

Tarkington, terming Adolf Hitler "a conqueror who has made his country into a war machine" and "can't stop," expressed the belief that the Nazis "aim to conquer and hold the world."

"Our best chance, it seems to me, not to have to fight them ourselves is to help anybody who is fighting them all we can," he said.

"We needn't think we can please the conqueror and make him like us by talking sweetly to him."

The President's Sunday night radio speech "summed it up very well, I thought," he concluded.

U. S. Music Called Best in World

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—This Nation's music, in creation and performance, has become the best in the world, the National Association of Schools of Music was told here.

Dr. Howard H. Hanson of the Eastman School of Music, Rochester, N. Y., asserted "the greatest music of today, as many foreign composers and music leaders will admit, is being born in the United States." Dr. Hanson, re-elected President of the Association, addressed closing sessions of the organization's seventeenth annual meeting.

Carlton Sprague Smith, Music Division chief of the New York Public Library, asserted Latin Americans have superior musicianship. He urged greater development of Pan-Americanism through exchange scholarships in music with South American countries.

Association officers re-elected with Dr. Hanson, included: Quincy Porter of Boston, a vice-president, and Burnet C. Tuthill of Southwestern College, Memphis, secretary.

Airport at Fort Myers Enlarged by WPA Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — A $128,328 airport enlargement project at Fort Myers is one of the most recent extensions of the Florida Works Project Administration defense construction. Edwin S. Lofberg, WPA State Director of Operations, reported 145 workers employed for eight months on this new project, which includes enlargement of the airport, clearing 15 additional acres, construction of a 4,000-feet long runway, and a 3,500-feet runway.

WPA allocation for the project is $107,740 and Lee County's contribution $20,588.

Social Security Accounts Top 52,000,000

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board, said in his annual report today that "more than 52,000,000 men and women" employed in industry and commerce now have Social Security accounts.

He said the Board approved daily approximately 1,000 benefit claims by retired wage earners and their aged wives, widows, orphans, and dependent parents of workers who have passed on. It approved nearly 237,000 claims during the first 11 months of 1940, the first year they became effective, and benefit payments now total $4,250,000 each month.

Mr. Altmeyer said that "more than 28,000,000 workers" now have unemployment insurance. Benefits totaled almost $56,000,000 in July and approximately $29,600,000 in November, the last month for which figures are available.

Reflects Rising Employment

"This," he said, "undoubtedly reflects increasing employment throughout the country. However, total benefits for 1940 come to about $520,000,000, every dollar of which went into the pockets of men and women temporarily without jobs, and thereby helped to stabilize communities' buying power."

In October, he said, the U. S. Employment Service found jobs for more than 400,000 unemployed workers — an all-time high. The number of placements dropped to 365,000 in November, reducing the registered active job seekers to 4,500,000 or less than one half as many as once were registered. Placements during 1940 were well above 3,500,000 and the total for the last seven years is close to 32,000,000, Mr. Altmeyer said.

He reported that assistance payments of more than $619,000,000 were made from combined Federal and State funds to 2,933,000 needy aged, needy blind, and to dependent children during 1940.

Seeks More Uniformity

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, declared in a year-end statement that steps should be taken to "rationalize the varying practices now prevalent from State to State and to make old-age assistance more adequate and equitable in the protection it affords to the needy aged."

Present old-age assistance payments vary widely from State to State. The Federal Government will contribute up to $20 a month for individual assistance, but requires that its contribution be matched dollar for dollar by the State. Some States are able to put up only relatively small amounts; others take full advantage of the Federal offer.

The Administration is reported studying a proposal for flat $20-a-month payments by the Federal Government, regardless of the State contribution.

Mr. McNutt also called for extension of the Federal old-age insurance system next year, declaring "every American worker should have the same rights to build a stable future for himself and his family, that workers in commerce and industry now enjoy."

Agricultural workers represent one large classification of employees not now covered by the old-age insurance system.

Best Defense Moral, Dr. Hutchins Says

CHICAGO (AP)—Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, said Dec. 29 that while the "preparedness program is absolutely necessary . . . we cannot regard it as fortunate from the standpoint of education."

Dr. Hutchins expressed his views in a University of Chicago Round Table radiocast.

"Education has no relation to the national defense program," Dr. Hutchins said. "The best defense is moral and intellectual stamina, which is developed in the universities; the only way it is being developed, in fact, is in the Nation's educational institutions. . . . The draft is indispensable, but it is not a substitute for a year of education."

Labor Needs for Aviation Estimated at 250,000 Men

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A quarter of a million new aviation workers will be needed in the next 10 months, the United States Department of Labor predicted recently.

Simultaneously, with the Department of Labor prediction, Air Youth of America announced the publication of a new survey of job opportunities and requirements in the aviation industry.

The book, which is to be published after the first of the year, was written by Charles S. Mattoon, Personal Director of the Curtiss Airplane Division of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation. He is reputed to have hired more aviation workers than any other man in the industry.

"How to Get a Job in Aviation," the new book, will contain 96 pages, will cost 25 cents and will have a foreword by Juan T. Trippe and a comment by Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker, air line executives. Dr. Robert W. Hambrook of the United States Office of Education has contributed a section on "High School Students and Aviation." Air Youth of America, Inc., has headquarters at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.

Seaplane Production

Production of an amphibian aircraft of an exclusive design employing both metal and plastic wood construction is expected to be inaugurated early in 1941 by the Colgate-Larsen Aircraft Company of Amityville, N. Y., according to an announcement last week by the company.

Marketing plans of the company, which was organized in Delaware in 1937 for experimental work in waterborne aircraft, call for specialization in amphibians and seaplanes of medium size.

The company is headed by Gilbert Colgate, Chairman of the Board of Air Associates, Inc., and Director of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company and Aeronautical Securities Corporation. Other directors are Richard C. du Pont, President of All American Aviation, Inc.; Minton M. Warren, President of Aeronautical Securities Corporation; and Maj. R. G. Ervin, aviation consultant.

U. A. L. Contest

The United Air Lines scholarships for 1941 are announced in a current issue of the Boeing School News. The awards, of which there are four, are offered to deserving college men who have determined on aviation as a vocation. Technical knowledge is not required in entering the contest since the News states that during the past 10 years as many nontechnical papers as technical papers have won awards.

Candidates for the four awards, which have a total tuition value of $9,000, must be male undergraduates in good standing in a university, college, or junior college in the United States or Canada. They must be white, between the ages of 18 and 25, and must satisfy the physical requirements of a commercial pilot.

Each candidate must submit a treatise of not more than 3,500 words on some forward-looking technical or nontechnical aeronautical subject. Drawings may be submitted and will not be included in the word count. All treatises must be typewritten on one side of 8½ by 11 sheets, double spaced, and with questionnaire attached, must be mailed not later than midnight, March 7, 1941, to the Boeing School of Aeronautics, Oakland, Calif.

TWA Surveys 1940

Outstanding gains in commercial aviation in 1940 in the United States have been listed by TWA, Inc.

Movements of passengers, air mail, and express reached all-time highs.

New airports were opened at Philadelphia, Houston, Texas, Sioux City, Iowa, Dallas, Texas, Albany, N. Y., and Albuquerque, N. M. La Guardia Field in New York, opened in December, 1939, reached such a capacity that airline officials conceded the need of another airport in the metropolitan area of New York to relieve the congestion. Washington dedicated a fine new airport which will be opened to traffic early in 1941.

TWA began its faster substratosphere service from coast to coast with four-engined 33-passenger Boeing Stratoliners. Pan American Airways opened its new link between San Francisco-Los Angeles and New Zealand.

The world's first air-line terminal, a Union Station for air lines entering New York, will be ready to go into service early in 1941.

The Government appropriated funds for the installation of instrument landing at selected major airports. TWA began teaching its pilots celestial navigation.

AAA Payments Total $38,422,685

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Congress learned yesterday that 16,000 companies and persons received a total of $38,422,685 in agricultural adjustment payments of $1,000,000 or more during 1938.

On the list were nine insurance companies which collected $1,978,653 between them.

A report by the Agriculture Department disclosed that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York received the greatest sum, $346,773. Only other beneficiary in the $300,000 class was the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, New York, which was paid $305,491.

The list, Secretary Claude Wickard explained yesterday, included only about three tenths of one per cent of the 5,248,796 who received government farm payments in 1938. Approximately 23 per cent of all payments were less than $20. Another 23 per cent from $20 to $40, and only 113 payments in all were more than $10,000.

Intimate Message from Washington

U. S. to Seize Interned Ships for Britain? There Ought to Be a Law! There Is, and It's Called the Right of Angary and the President Knows All About It

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

The President sent his press seminar back to school last week. Look up your law books, he advised, when asked whether the United States could or would commandeer the 500,000 tons of idle, foreign-owned ships in American harbors and release the equivalent to Britain.

We obeyed. We toiled with legal tomes and talked with international lawyers: and now, having done our home work, we have a report for class. Not that we assume it will offer anything that is new or informative to the President, but we suspect it does contain the information which Mr. Roosevelt would have given to us if he had felt it opportune to answer the question directly.

Most newspaper readers now know that the President uses many neat and expressive devices for coping with all manner of queries at his more formidable press conferences. He is extraordinarily communicative. Often he replies directly and specifically, sometimes briefly, sometimes at length. And when he doesn't deem it wise to answer by word he may answer by gesture. A raised eyebrow or a wry smile may provide as accurate—though a more politic—announcement of the President's intention as a detailed discourse.

Sometimes the President turns a question on his questioners and this he did last week when some 200 newspapermen wanted to know what about this report that the Government might "take over" the immobilized foreign ships in American waters. He recommended that we study the law before writing. There need be no doubt that all phases of the law on this vital matter are already on the White House desk. Without legal trimmings here are some of the pertinent, significant and partly ironic facts:

Has Been Done Before

1. The right of a state to requisition ships and goods within its territory, known technically as the right of angary, has a long-established basis—with historic and modern precedents—in constitutional and international law. The exercise of this right involves adequate compensation for ships or goods requisitioned.

2. It was a present Axis Power which set the most pertinent modern precedent for the step it is now proposed the United States may take in the interests of its own defense.

3. That Axis Power is Italy, for it was Italy which in 1915 requisitioned 34 foreign-owned merchantmen lying in Italian ports.

4. Italy exercised this right while still a neutral and it is as a neutral that the United States would exercise this right.

5. Whose ships did Italy as a neutral requisition in 1915? They were the ships of another present Axis Power, to wit, Germany.

6. Germany, at war with France and Britain, assenting to the propriety and legality of Italy's act, uttered no word of protest to Rome. When little Portugal did the same thing a year later, Germany declared war on Portugal.

7. Another precedent is the action of Brazil which in 1917, while still a neutral, requisitioned 42 German merchantmen. Spain also exercised this right as a neutral.

Marks in Many Ways

It is well known that both the United States and Great Britain requisitioned, under the right of angary, foreign-owned vessels—Dutch and Norwegian—during the period of belligerency in the World War, but the most important fact is that the precedents clearly extend to a state, neutral as well as belligerent, in time of peace as well as in time of war.

The right of angary goes back to ancient international practice. It was adopted in Greece in the third century B. C. and passed to Rome. It was practised by the Venetians and became a rule of international law in the seventeenth century. The requisitioning of neutral shipping was fairly general in the eighteenth century and in the nineteenth this right was expressly recognized in a number of treaties which permitted such requisitioning whether in time of peace or war, on grounds of public necessity, subject, of course, to due compensation.

Latest surveys indicate that there are approximately 500,000 tons of immobilized ships in American waters today. This tonnage is made up of 47 Danish, 22 Italian, 15 or 17 French, two German and a few Dutch and Belgian vessels.

Second only to bombing planes—and a close second at that—on Britain's list of critical and crucial war needs are ships. American aid to Britain is not an act of altruism, not a gesture of humanitarianism only; it is an act of self-defense and self-preservation.

It takes months to build new ships; it takes only days to requisition idle ships. If on grounds of national necessity the United States requisitions the immobilized merchants now in American waters under the right of angary and with due compensation, it is evident that it will be acting under a long-recognized practice of international law.

The question is before the President and this may be the answer he is preparing to give.

Roscoe Drummond

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Intimate Message from Washington

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Surprise Seen for Nazi Night Raiders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 31—Confident belief that before Spring the "weight and sting" would be taken out of night bombing attacks on Britain was expressed by Sir Hugh Dowding, British Air Chief Marshal, in an interview here. The former chief of the Fighter Command who directed the air defense of Britain by Spitfire and Hurricane planes and who is now on a special mission to the United States, said that during Fall months a method was found to meet night bombing and that required equipment was being rapidly completed.

He did not suggest that there might not continue to be individual raiders who would do some damage, but "the casualties the enemy will suffer will compel them to desist from night attacks just as they were compelled to give up their policy of trying to crash through our defenses preparatory to an invasion."

Air Marshal Dowding will leave for the United States in two or three days. The object of his visit is to co-ordinate as far as possible the type of air equipment supplied by United States firms with that used in Britain so there would be as little waste and readjustment as possible.

The Air Marshal said any information gained by actual warfare over Britain and the Continent in regard to the efficiency of certain types of fighting craft and methods of defense would naturally be gladly given to United States airmen. The September air battle the Marshal said, was a straight and hard fight "and they took terrific punishment before they gave up." Thanks to the steadfast pilots and the quality of British planes the great onslaught was broken and one of the decisive battles of history was won, Sir Hugh added.

Laxity Charged

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Demands for compulsory fire watchers on every London rooftop rose from many quarters today as this battered capital utilized an overnight lull in the aerial warfare to mobilize its resources against any repetition of Sunday night's devastating Nazi "fire raid."

The press roundly criticized "irresponsible property owners" for failing to take adequate precautions to meet the threat of incendiary bombs and expressed belief that many of the fires which did widespread damage could have been checked had they been spotted in time.

The Daily Mail declared the city's businessmen were "largely responsible for their own losses" in the Sunday night raid and demanded swift government action to compel employment of fire watchers on all buildings.

The Times, taking a similar stand said: "If compulsion were extended to bring every roof under observation more than half the battle against fire raiders would be won in advance."

It was expected that the lesson taught by Sunday's raid, which left large areas in the heart of the old City a mass of blackened ruins, would be further driven home by Minister of Security Herbert Morrison in a radio address tonight.

Bad weather was believed responsible for the inactivity of the Nazi Luftwaffe last night. Not a single raider was reported over Britain from dusk to dawn and the usual morning communiqué of the Ministries of Air and Home Security was limited to a laconic:

"Nothing to report."

Authoritative sources reported that the Royal Air Force—which has been engaged in almost nightly raids on Nazi "invasion ports" and other targets—also stayed home last night, presumably because of the weather.

Lone German daylight raiders were reported over East Anglia and Kent yesterday in the only German activity over Britain after Sunday night's raid.

Guildhall a Shell

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AP)—The historic Guildhall was only a shell today. It was one of the famous buildings set afire in the German incendiary raid on the City of London the night of Dec. 29.

The Union Jack still flew over the ruins of the 15th Century Hall.

Walls of the main building stood, as did most of the offices and the canteen in the east wing, but inside all that remained was a heap of charred woodwork, crumbled masonry and twisted girders.

The great hall was ruined. The gallery has vanished in debris. The council chamber, the alderman's courtroom, the famous library and gallery and museum were damaged beyond repair.

The Duke of Wellington's statue still stood, but the famous Gog and Magog figures that stood alongside the door leading to the council chamber were toppled into the debris.

The most treasured relic which used to be kept in the Guildhall was the Charter granted to the City of London by William the Conqueror. It is the basis of all rights and privileges enjoyed by the City across the centuries.

Some of the valuables had been removed to places of safety at the outbreak of war, and others were in fireproof vaults built in 1633. Some of the famous stained-glass windows had been removed previously.

The Guildhall, on King Street, contained the Grand Civil Hall where the sovereigns and visiting royalty were entertained, freedom of the City was conferred on distinguished visitors, and the great City functions such as the Lord Mayor's banquet were held.

The building also housed the offices and council chamber of the Corporation of London as well as the City's library, museum and art gallery.

Its peacetime treasures included a plan of London in 1570, a deed of sale with Shakespeare's signature, and first, second and fourth folios of Shakespeare's works.

'Past' Wrecked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 31—The German bombing of London's ancient City brought destruction to many of the landmarks which have enriched the history of the British capital and made it dear to natives and foreigners alike.

Few if any military objectives were targets of the German incendiary and explosive bombs which the British Government described as a "deliberate" Nazi attempt to destroy the heart of the capital.

St. Bride's in Fleet Street was burned out, as were several others of London's more famous churches. These included St. Lawrence Jewry, St. Stephen's in Coleman Street, St. Vedast in Foster Lane, St. Mary the Virgin in Aldermanbury, St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, and St. Anne and St Agnes in Gresham Street. The ancient Hall of the Girdlers and Dr. Samuel Johnson's Memorial House were damaged.

The new building of Old Bailey, London's famous law court, was hit and burned. The Temple was damaged by fire.

The Cheshire Cheese, with all its memoirs of Dr. Johnson which made the tavern a virtual museum, was reported destroyed.

[The New York Times, in its account of the raid, said that the Cheshire Cheese shop was destroyed. The New York Herald Tribune's account said it was spared any damage.]

The Associated Press Building was hit and largely destroyed. The Daily Mail was burned partly by incendiaries which were, however, extinguished. The Daily Telegraph and the News Chronicle had small fires in their buildings. Windows of the Press Club on Fleet Street were knocked out.

In addition to damage received by historic buildings, many of London's business houses were damaged or destroyed.

Many workers who went to work through the ruins on Monday morning found that their place of business had simply disappeared. London's financial district is holding "office" on street corners, coffee shops, and restaurants today, as it attempts to resume normal business.

One man who asked directions to the bookshops of famous Paternoster Row, near St. Paul's Cathedral, was told by a bobby that "There isn't any Paternoster Row."

London to Churchill: 'We Can Take It!'

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 31

Cheers and cries of "we can take it" greeted Prme Minister and Mrs. Winston Churchill yesterday when they visited the fire-ravaged sections of the City of London.

Firemen perched on roofs and grimy demolition squads rested for a moment to cheer. The Prime Minister and his wife visited what was left of the Guildhall and other historic places damaged by bomb-set fires.

The Ministry of Information said City workers gave Mr. Churchill this message:

"Good old Winston. Give it to them back and remember we can take what we had and much more."

Helping Britain

Wide World

Polish Patrol on Scottish Coast

Polish fliers are working with the Royal Air Force, and some of Poland's sailors have been serving with the British Navy. In this picture another branch of aid is pictured—somewhere in Scotland—a patrol of soldiers of Polish origin training to resist any attempt at invasion.

Hitler Sees Victory in 1941; Calls Democracies War-Inciters

Continued from Page 1

stand at the door of the New Year.

"I know everyone of you will do his duty. The Almighty, however, will not abandon those who, threatened by the world, determined with courageous hearts to help themselves.

"Soldiers of the National Socialist armed forces of the Greater Reich, the year 1941 will bring completion of the greatest victory of our history."

Herr Hitler's statement was followed by messages to their respective commands from Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, Commander of the Air Force; Field Marshal Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and Grand Admiral Erich Räder, Commander-in-Chief of the Navy.

Revolutionary Significance Seen

Herr Hitler's message to National Socialists and party members said:

"The mighty and unique developments of 1940 had for humanity revolutionary significance, the full import of which will be realized only by later generations. . . . We who live in this time cannot but realize that Providence is stronger than individual men."

The Führer then said that when Germany recovered from the World War collapse, the leadership and people were determined to achieve prosperity and a happy future through work and an appeal to the sense of justice of other people.

Co-operation Repulsed

Every effort on the part of Germany to be co-operative in the society of nations was "repulsed with cynicism," he said, and Germany was exploited by plutocrats.

"Characterless emigrants," the Führer added, "joined with Jewish parasites who had left the Reich, cast suspicion on the German people and its leadership and thus helped generate a psychosis which sooner or later was bound to lead to war.

"For centuries some nations—headed by the English—have carried their wars over the world and robbed with force all they could gather, oppressed and impoverished great peoples totaling millions and, in such manner, built their so-called empires of blood and tears."

Herr Hitler, referring to the distinction between "haves" and "have-nots," said the so-called "haves" are unable to master distress in their own countries despite their riches.

Peace Offers Recalled

He recapitulated his peace offer to Britain and France of Oct. 6, 1939, and expressed scorn for "the practices of democratic war criminals" who, he said, label any German peace move as "weakness."

"When finally war was to begin, my last efforts to maintain peace were cast aside with the triumphant cry: 'It is now proven Germany is unprepared and, therefore, now or never can easily be destroyed.' . . .

"The year 1940 brought a decision which, in similar extent and tempo, never before occurred in history. . . ."

Herr Hitler asserted that British Prime Minister Churchill's "babbling revealed just in the right hour" that he had designs on Norway so that German countermeasures could be made promptly.

"Lies and swindles" about the situation in Germany," Herr Hitler said, started the allies to occupy Belgium and Holland early in May to carry the war to the German border.

"German armed forces on May 10 countered these machinations in determination to force a final decision in the west," he declared.

Holland and Belgium Taken

Holland capitulated after five days, he said, the Belgian Army laid down its arms 10 days later and "but six weeks after the western offensive began there was no French Army any more which would have been able to offer any resistance."

The Führer said that if the British contend now that France stopped fighting unnecessarily, his retort is that the first to give up the battle in the west were the British divisions.

"When we atacked, the British Army had only one thought, which was to leave the Continent as fast as possible, using the Dutch, Belgians, and French to cover their retreat," he asserted.

The action in the west demonstrated the worth of German arms to the world, Herr Hitler continued. But, he said, the home front kept pace with achievements afield. He cited Germany's winter help program, which he said, is unique.

Appealed Again to Britain

After completion of action in the west, the Führer said, he appealed again to England to "end this senseless war."

"A wave of anger swept through capitalistic war profiteers," he charged.

Now, he said, a feeling of nervousness is noticeable in the camp of Germany's opponents on account of the growing unrest of the peoples of those lands. He said the "war agitators" were making "unscrupulous promises" to do something about social reforms after the conflict.

But the war now must go on to destruction of the elements responsible for it, Herr Hitler continued.

Issue Clearly Drawn

Herr Hitler said the issue was clearly drawn and "if Herr Churchill and associates now say their world cannot stand beside ours, that is his misfortune. . . . He won't thereby destroy the German world, but will ultimately destroy his own."

Touching on the theme of total air war, he said Britain bombed German towns for 3½ months in "criminal night attacks before Germany retaliated.

He called the attacks a Churchill policy against which, he said, Germany issued warnings and was taunted with statements that it was incapable of doing likewise.

"But since the middle of September," Herr Hitler declared, "the idea may have penetrated that it was humanity which held us back so long.

"Justice on Our Side"

"Now this war will be carried on to its ultimate consequence—that is, responsible criminals are eliminated. It is no empty phrase but bloody seriousness when we give assurance that for every bomb on us, ten, or if necessary, a hundred will be returned."

He charged that the democracies recognize gold as their "only God" and pictured the conflict as a contest between "haves" and "have-nots." The day is past when gold ruled the world, he said, and on the contrary a new era is dawning in which human beings control their own fate.

"God up to now has placed the stamp of approval on our battle," the Führer said. "He will not forsake us in the future if we do our duty with courage and faith."

British Face New Year With Renewed Hope

Continued from Page 1

best information" that the Axis powers will not win the war.

Despite his being in the thick of the present struggle, the average Britisher gradually has come to realize that the average American cannot be expected to see the situation from the same angle. Mr. Roosevelt, he appreciates, spoke to a continent separated by 3,000 miles of sea from the fire blazing across Europe, to people in towns and villages where an incendiary bomb never has been seen, high explosives never heard, and to men who 20 years ago returned from war in Europe disillusioned and vowing never again to participate in such an expedition.

Remembering all this, Britain appreciates all the more deeply the President's great powers of leadership and is convinced that this speech is yet another tremendous step forward along the road to democracy's ultimate triumph.

Canada to Bar Pleasure Travel To United States

OTTAWA, Dec. 31 (AP)—New regulations under which any resident of Canada must obtain a permit from the Foreign Exchange Control Board before leaving the country will be "strictly enforced" when they become effective Jan. 1.

Permits will be necessary whether or not the resident wishes to take money out of Canada with him, a Board statement said. Up to now, no permit has been required unless the resident was carrying Canadian or foreign cash or traveler's checks.

"Permits already issued remain valid and the new regulations do not change the circumstances under which permits will be issued," the statement said.

In addition, "tourists or other nonresidents who are temporarily visiting in Canada are in no way affected by the new regulations."

Permits will not be granted for "pleasure travel" to the United States, the statement said, but "in proper cases the Board will grant permits for travel for educational purposes, attendance at conventions of recognized organizations, and in other special cases.

Colombia Expels German For Propaganda Activity

BOGOTA, Colombia, Dec. 31 (AP)—Rudolph Cernicz, described as a German Navy officer and Storm trooper, was expelled from Colombia Dec. 29 for promoting totalitarian propaganda, it was learned last night.

At the same time, another German, Lengener Gaida, similarly accused, was sent to a penal colony indefinitely when it was found he could not leave the country, and a third, W. H. Rosemberlan, was detained by police on the ground of suspicious activities near a munitions plant.

Test on More Aid to Britain Due

Continued from Page 1

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana in a carefully prepared radio speech last night appealed to America's strong desire to stay at peace, and outlined an eight-point "peace" offer which he urged the President to submit to belligerents.

Real Wheeler Maneuver

Senator Wheeler's independence and sincerity is generally accepted in Washington, where his adroitness in shifting the issue and dividing his opponents in a difficult battle is also understood. In this instance, by stressing the hope of peace, and by offering a specific "plan" as an alternative to strong aid to Britain, Senator Wheeler indicates an isolationist strategy best calculated to confuse the issue, his opponents charge, and most likely to delay or prevent the President's objective.

Into quite a different category falls the statement simultaneously made here in an interview yesterday by Verne Marshall, head of the recently organized No Foreign War Committee. Contrasted to Senator Wheeler's motives, questions have been raised here as to wether the mushroom committee was self-interested, and particularly as to the names of its backers, the source of its funds, and its possible links with foreign nations.

Mr. Marshall charged that in Oct. 1939, William R. Davis, wealthy international oil operator and mystery man, brought to the United States a German peace offer, which was "suppressed" by the State Department along with a proposal that Mr. Roosevelt act as mediator at a White House conference.

State Department officials promptly replied that Mr. Davis had indeed brought back a proposal but one which it did not regard as practical. "Naturally," the State Department added, "individual citizens often volunteer . . . information and suggestions," but it added that "the Government can only conduct important international affairs effectively through duly authorized and official channels created for that purpose."

Is Strong Isolationist

Mr. Marshall, publisher of the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette, has been one of the strongest critics of Mr. Roosevelt's Aid-to-Britain program. There have been previous rumors that he was associated with Mr. Davis, whose name has been linked with sales of Mexican oil to Germany and Italy.

Mr. Marshall at a lively press conference explained that Mr. Davis has offered to give the Committee financial aid, if necessary. The Committee is sustained, he said, by voluntary contributions, ranging up to $4,000, the limit on tax-free gifts. Mr. Marshall said "high Nazi leaders" including Marshal Hermann Goering had initiated the peace feeler which Mr. Davis flew over from Lisbon.

He said that Mr. Davis had vainly sought permission to bring with him into the United States Joachim Hertslet, a high-ranking Nazi official.

Doubt Help to Wheeler

Far from aiding the more adroit Senator Wheeler in his apparent effort to drive a wedge between the segments of Mr. Roosevelt's support, it is felt here that Mr. Marshall's sensational statements may handicap the isolationist leaders in the Senate, and that his personality may not be helpful in the struggle to come.

Fire Debris Like Lava

MILPITAS, Calif. (AP)—A warehouse fire here congealed bricks, hay and earth into a lava-like formation.

Nazi Fire Raid on London Seen as Invasion Prelude

Continued from Page 1

down slowly, illuminating this symbol of London with an eerie greenish light. And a few hours later the Cathedral was standing in the center of a ring of fire—unscathed amid flaming textile warehouses and other buildings.

Another of Christopher Wren's masterpieces was damaged, however. Many famous buildings were damaged, including the Guildhall, London's civic center since the early fifteenth century and the scene of many historic functions.

It was an outstanding example of "area" bombing of the type exploited so thoroughly by the Germans at Coventry and Southampton and, as the Air Ministry communiqué puts it, "there was nowhere any attempt to single out targets of military importance."

Never previously have incendiary bombs fallen in such large numbers, and in one district alone more than 30 fires could be seen burning at one time.

As building after building burst into flames the night sky grew brighter and brighter. Suddenly the crash of antiaircraft guns ceased and up into the sky roared the Royal Air Force's night fighters, whose prolonged bursts of machine-gun fire could be heard stammering above the crackle of the flames.

No claims were made that any Nazi planes were brought down, but it certainly seemed that the enemy were chased away from the flaming City that must by then have otherwise been a wonderful target for high explosive bombs.

Remarkably few high explosive bombs were dropped, but the number of incendiaries thrown down absolutely took people's breath away.

It was an impossible task that confronted the fire fighters who set about it and stuck to it with their customary tenacity and disregard for personal safety. In some parts of the City combatting flames by ordinary means could not even be attempted and buildings had to be dynamited to prevent the fire from spreading.

While all this was going on President Roosevelt was saying "There can be no reasoning with the incendiary bomb" in a speech which encourages some people here to a firmer belief that Reichsführer Hitler may feel himself compelled to strike now or soon if he is ever going to invade Britain.

This belief is based on the assumption that if the President of the United States has assessed the war prospects correctly, a similar conclusion regarding the longterm issue may well have been arrived at by the Führer, whose information is possibly at least as good as that on which President Roosevelt bases his judgment.

But that is not the only pointer which such peoples' opinion is guided, of course. Italy's Mediterranean reverses come into consideration and the rumored resurgence of the fighting mood in France, where several mysterious moves were reported today, including the closing of the Franco-Italian frontier.

Other German Moves

Other events construed as indicating that the Nazis may have decided to launch an invasion without waiting for Britain to be greatly weakened by other means are the minatory Christmas oration by Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, Commander-in-Chief of the German Armed Forces, during a visit to the German coastal batteries, the industrious work that the Nazis are known to be doing in road making in Norway, and the reported operations of many divisions of troops stationed along the coast of southwest France, which are described as humming with activity that concerns barges, tank carriers and troopships.

True, the last-named incident may also be construed as a hint that the Nazis have designs in the direction of Spain, but the fact is not overlooked that the troops involved have been training hard on a coast line which lends itself particularly well to invasion practice out of easy reach of British bombers who have for the past few days been paying close attention to Norway.

Raids on Norway

Admiralty communiqués tell of skuas (British dive bombers) attacking shipping and harbors in south Norway, setting fire to supply ships, smashing jetties and warehouses, while the RAF continues to blast other continental invasion bases.

British airmen are not the only trouble that the Nazi military leaders have to contend with while making Norway a suitable springboard for a leap onto Scotland or Iceland. They have also to contend with what is reported to be a strengthening Norwegian undercurrent moving against them and against the Quislingists, who have failed to establish an administration commanding the confidence either of the Norwegians or the Germans. This question of unrest among the peoples of Nazi-occupied countries is a factor of great potential influence on the German military machine, tending, perhaps, even to force the invasion issue.

That is why significance has been read here into a statement from Paris that 20 employees of the munition-making Citroen works have been shot for sabotage in the past two weeks, and that aircraft turned out in Paris factories have been crashing in test flights.

Oil Tanks Destroyed

It also said that 300 railway oil tanks have been destroyed in the past month in Rumania where mysterious German troop movements are reported—as they are indeed from Hungary and Italy.

Whatever line the public here may speculate on in this invasion matter, military opinion remains constant to the view that a German invasion would be an excellent development from the British angle, since it is considered by soldiers here extremely unlikely to succeed.

Field Marshal von Brauchitsch has remarked "England will be protected by the sea only so long as it suits us." But military authorities are not particularly frightened by this assertion, feeling that when Field Marshal von Brauchitsch, in the same speech compared the position today with that before the Maginot Line fell, he failed to point out at the same time certain vital considerations in which the English Channel differs from the Maginot Line—that it has no flanks to be turned, that it is manned by people ready, eager, and organized to fight and that it has sally ports from where the British themselves can attack.

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And Whither Weygand? —Key Man in Near East

By Maj. James Ross

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Will the sphinxlike Maxime Weygand emerge as controller of the balance of power? That is the burning consideration of the military situation in the Near East today.

The presence of Free France soldiers with the British troops in North Africa fighting the Italians has now assumed definite importance. How these troops might conceivably change the situation there is no available information for telling.

However, one can at least attempt to analyze, first, General Weygand's probable intentions—based on the known background and, second, the situation, composition and morale of the troops he controls.

General Weygand, according to his own lights, is a patriotic Frenchman. As such he has a deep-rooted dislike of the German conqueror.

In the last resort he is likely to act in what he believes to be the best interests of France only. Any other action is unthinkable for anyone who has studied his scholarly history of the French Army, published about a year ago.

Dangers Are Many

Against this one must balance the facts that an anti-German move by him now would be an acknowledgement that he was wrong when he originally decided to capitulate, plus the natural dislike he would have to acting under Gen. Charles de Gaulle, his junior, plus the merciless revenge that Germany might take on continental France and the two million French prisoners it still holds should he march with Britain.

General Weygand controls two important organizations, physically separated by more than 1,400 miles and impossible to bridge.

Let us look first at the French North African forces definitely controlled by General Weygand, with Gen. Auguste Nogues, commanding under him.

The latter, who has just returned from a visit to Vichy, is a keen, active soldier, prominent in the earlier Riff campaign and later in the final subjugation of Moroccan dissidents in 1931. Undoubtedly, he is the best French fighter in Africa, knowing the terrain and understanding the native mentality.

His troops are estimated at 400,000, the backbone of the force being the original army in North Africa—seven divisions, one cavalry division, detachments of anti-aircraft troops and tanks, with a total war strength of 175,000, part of whom may be now in Syria, however.

The air strength of his force is about 30 squadrons, or 400 planes.

Morale Important Factor

A railway and a fine military highway network north of the Atlas Mountains are capable of concentrating and supplying troops anywhere in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia with plenty of food.

The terrain of South Tunisia canalizes anti-Italian operations into a 50 mile coastal belt, but Tripoli is only 50 miles from the border and its capture is quite possible.

Were there French forces to march with Britain, they could easily gobble up Spanish Morocco and secure Tangier. The possibility must also be considered by Germany of their being able to occupy points in Spain under British convoy from North African ports and by air.

Morale is important in this respect, for the French North African Army has a poor opinion of the Spanish as soldiers, since the joint war against the Riff tribes in 1925.

Summing up, joint action between the French and the British in North Africa spells complete disaster for Italy.

Contrariwise, joint action between General Weygand and Herr Hitler means support of the Spanish seizure of Tangier and a guaranteed food supply for the Italians in North Africa. But the Italians seem unlikely to get help unless General Weygand secures a promise from Italy to surrender its ambitions in the Riviera and Tunisia.

French Levant Army

It is improbable, geographically speaking, that any part of the small force of "Free France" in East Africa can have joined the British in Egypt. A glance at the map will show the difficulty of such a move.

Let us therefore consider the French Levant, where General Weygand accumulated last year an army estimated at 80,000 from the metropolitan, North African and colonial forces.

Indications point to a considerable dribble of "Free Francers" into Palestine.

These are now fighting on Britain's side.

It is interesting to speculate on whether the Foreign Legion is included in these, especially if the Syrian commander sympathizes with "Free France." The Legion normally consisted of four infantry and one cavalry regiments, a squadron of armored cars in North Africa and one regiment of infantry in Indo-China.

It is reported that most of the former went to Syria, when General Weygand organized the Levant army.

Assuming that the main body is in Syria, its disposition depends on such influence as General Weygand is still able to exert—though he is unable to be on the spot.

Must Guard Iraq Oil

With the French North African force linked with Britain, the French would be sure of the protection of their pipeline to the Iraq oil. Moreover, it would permit diminution of the British forces in Palestine. If they were linked with Herr Hitler, there would be a serious threat to the outlet for Iraq oil in Palestine and a heavy drain on the British forces. There would in that case be the need for a heavy garrison to protect the Jordan valley against direct attack, also for troops to protect Trans-Jordan and Iraq.

A French air force, estimated at 400 planes, is operating from the big bases at Rayak and Aleppo, but these can be dominated by the British Air Force from Aquaba in Trans-Jordan.

Summing up, then, co-operation between the French Levant and Herr Hitler would be a serious local blow for the British in the Middle East. It would recall the Turkish drive on Suez in the last war and would likewise necessitate a major operation, paralleling that of General Allenby.

For 'Free France' the War Goes On

Wide World; Howard Coster, London

They're Still Allies of the British

1. French troops formerly in service in Syria on the desert in North Africa where they have joined British forces. 2. Motorized unit of the "Free French" forces now fighting with British in the African desert. 3. Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the "Free French" forces. 4. Flag of "Free France" exhibited by members of the crew of an unidentified warship which joined destroyer units of the British Navy following surrender of France. The ship is manned by French sailors. All photos except that of General de Gaulle passed by British censor.

Definite Progress by China Told in New Year Message

CHUNGKING, China, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Vice-Premier and Finance Minister, H. H. Kung, told the nation in a New Year's message today that China would be nearer victory in its war with Japan in 1941.

Mr. Kung declared that a financial, economic, military, and diplomatic review of 1940 showed the nation definitely had progressed.

Britain's temporary closing of the Burma Road to traffic in war supplies to China was the greatest blow of 1940 but, after the reopening, China's international position was better than before, he said.

The latest British and American loans have raised China's foreign exchange reserve fund by 50 per cent, Mr. Kung said.

He outlined for 1941 a financial program which included increases in excess war-profit taxes, enforcement of a new income tax, and continued repayment of interest and capital of loans secured by customs and salt revenue.

"In my innermost heart I fear lest this year prove most tragic and unfortunate for all of mankind. I pray God and wish that all truly God-fearing people throughout the world co-operate with me in saving this year from degenerating into the first year of destruction of modern civilization."

Finance Minister Isao Kawada noted that Japan's budget for the 1941-42 fiscal year showed an increase of $200,000,000 from the previous fiscal period.

The greater portion of military expenditures, he pointed out, had to be met through bond issues. A total of more than $4,000,000,000 has been issued since the war began July 7, 1937.

"It seems inevitable," Mr. Kawada said, "that the prevailing international situation will curtail this country's export and import business."

Japan 'Prepared'

TOKYO, Dec. 31 (AP)—Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye warned Japan in a New Year statement today to "prepare fully to meet any eventualities on the assumption that various international pressure may be imposed upon Japan in the new year."

Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, in reviewing Japan's foreign policy and looking ahead to "what the new year will bring to this country particularly and to the world in general," declared:

"If my innermost heart I fear lest this year prove most tragic and unfortunate for all of mankind. I pray God and wish that all truly God-fearing people throughout the world co-operate with me in saving this year from degenerating into the first year of destruction of modern civilization."

Exit From Asia

SHANGHAI, Dec. 31 (AP)—The American liner President Coolidge is scheduled to sail tomorrow for the United States via Kobe and Yokohama, where about 200 Americans will be added to the present passenger list of nearly 800.

The President Coolidge brought 550 Americans here from Hong Kong and is picking up 251 here, mostly misisonaries and children.

Numerous other missionaries plan to go home on the President Pierce Jan. 6 and the President Taft Jan. 20, but many others are remaining at their posts or are slipping into the portion of China not occupied by Japanese troops.

Greeks Report New Gains

ATHENS, Dec. 31 (AP) — More than 1,000 prisoners, including an entire Italian battalion, officers and all, were reported moving back to Greek concentration camps today from the Albanian battlefront where the Greeks said strong Italian counterattacks had been broken.

The Greeks claimed to have gained in "local successful operations" not specified despite recent heavy reinforcement of the Fascists.

The Italians were said to be fighting with renewed intensity in an effort to regain positions wrested from them in steady Greek advances.

A communiqué stated that some of the prisoners were Alpine Ski troopers. Such troops, the High Command said, attacked the Greek advance forces, but were put to flight. The troopers were said to have kicked off their skis and scattered.

Dispatches from the front said some Greek gains were made north of of Chimara along the coastal road toward the port of Valona and that Italians suffered heavy casualties in counterattacks in the Klisoura sector, northeast of Chimara.

[Italian news dispatches to Rome from the Albanian front credited dive-bombing and machine-gunning Italian planes with inflicting heavy losses on Greek troops, especially in the northern sector near Greek-held Koritsa and Pogradetz.]

The Greek Ministry of Home Security said Salonika, Preveza, Ioannina and a rural district of Cozani were bombed by Italian planes yesterday with a few casualties and slight damage.

"Our struggle will be hard," King George II told his people last night, "but our reserves of morale are inexhaustible. . . ."

He praised Greek achievements in driving Italian troops from Greek soil and expressed confidence that the new year would bring further successes.

Keep Fighting and Hoping, De Gaulle Tells Frenchmen

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of French forces still allied with Britain, has exhorted all Frenchmen to keep up the fight against Germany and has told them a great triumph might be theirs.

As General de Gaulle radiocast his appeal—declaring that if North Africa, Syria and the French Fleet were fighting for France the Mediteranean battle would end promptly in victory—reports circulated in Lisbon that French naval forces may be gathering in North Africa.

General de Gaulle urged all French leaders again to "draw the sword which they have sheathed" and promised that they "shall find us by their side without excluding anyone and without any thought of ambition."

"With the Hun in Paris, Bordeaux, Lille, Rheims and Strassbourg and with the Italians pretending to dictate their will to the French nation," he said, "there is nothing else to do than fight."

Disclosing that 1,000 Frenchmen—soldiers, sailors and airmen—have died for France since the armistice, General de Gaulle exclaimed that "to treat with the enemies, to accept their control, to co-operate with them, is to betray the fatherland."

The "Free French" leader repeated his organization's appeal to all Frenchmen, in occupied and unoccupied France, to observe an "hour of hope" New Year's Day.

By emptying the streets of their towns and villages during those 60 minutes, he said, they would observe a 'huge plebiscite of silence" to show the Germans they still are regarded as enemies.

The hour is set from 2 to 3 p. m. in unoccupied France and from 3 to 4 p. m. in occupied France. Because of the time difference—Berlin time is used in the occupied area—the observance would be simultaneous in both regions, from 3 to 9 a. m., E. S. T.

Pots and Pans Go Into British Planes

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Before leaving the War Office recently to become Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden ordered 500 tons of aluminum pots and pans from army kitchens given to the Ministry of Aircraft production—enough to make 500 airplanes.

For months past such metal contributed by housewives has been used in fabrication of airplane parts, in response to Minister of Aircraft Production Lord Beaverbrook's slogan, "Beat your saucepans into Spitfires."

More than half of this aluminum has taken wings. The rest will be turned into planes by the end of January.

Canada's Potato Crop

OTTAWA—Canada's 1940 potato crop is estimated at 42,058,000 cwt., an increase of 16 per cent over last year's production.

Forecast True—In Reverse

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 31—A few weeks ago news filtered through to Gen. Sebastiano Gallina, commanding the Italian garrison at Sidi Barrani that his troops were complaining of shortage of water. He consoled them with the words, "very soon you will be drinking of the waters of the Nile."

Today his prediction has been fulfilled, and he himself is in the vanguard of his thirsty army as it passes through British lines into Egypt's hinterland.

Fewer men and materials were used in the Allied hundred-mile push to Bardia than were captured from the Italians.

Meanwhile preparations are being made in Egypt to accommodate more Italian "invaders."

Food Minister Tells Britons To Conserve Canned Goods

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Lord Woolton, Food Minister, in a radiocast today urged Britons to eat more homegrown potatoes and oats and warned that "we shall have to do with less meat in 1941."

Lord Woolton warned that the danger to food supplies now is much greater than in the World War and appealed to housewives to "go easy with the can opener."

He said he was depending on the public's voluntary abstinence to prevent the need of rationing of cheese.

"The enemy is making a direct attack on our food ships and is sinking quite a number of them and the danger is much worse than it was in the last war," the Food Minister declared.

He offered this further advice to householders:

"We can do with less pastry. . . Don't buy cheese unless you need it. Don't use it as an extra. . . . Go easy with the can opener and regard all your canned foods as an iron ration in case supplies break down at any time in your district."

Rules for Italy

ROME, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Ministry of Agriculture announced yesterday that it was drafting new rationing regulations to be issued soon, without indicating whether changes were contemplated in the amounts of rationed foods.

The announcement, made in advising consumers on procedure for obtaining the present rations for the first half of January, followed naming of Giuseppe Tassinari, Minister of Agriculture, as supreme dictator of Italian dinner tables.

He will see that farmers and industrialists produce enough food and that there shall be no profiteering. He was chosen under a new law which also decrees capital penalties in extreme cases for food hoarding or destruction of prime materials, and triples already severe penalties for violations of other food laws.

Danes Lose Soap

COPENHAGEN, via Berlin, Dec. 31 (AP)—Soap rationing began yesterday in Denmark. Each inhabitant may have one bar of soap a month and each male adult one stick of shaving soap.

The fat content of soap also was decreased from 80 to 60 per cent and laundries were obliged to cut their soap consumption by half.

["This is another step in the relentless reduction of once-prosperous Denmark to the level of the other countries under German domination," The British Broadcasting Corporation commented from London.

The spirit of resistance was still "far from being crushed" in German-occupied Poland, the BBC said, quoting German press reports that 11 persons had been executed in a single day for illegal possession of arms.]

'Eat Less Butter'

OTTAWA (CP) — Canadians were advised to eat less butter by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board Dec. 27 as it pegged the price of the commodity at a level which means a reduction of about three cents a pound in the prevailing price.

The Board, guardian of Canadian consumers against undue price increases, ordered that the maximum wholesale price across Canada starting Dec. 28 be the highest wholesale price prevailing on Dec. 12 in each locality.

On Dec. 12 wholesale prices as collected by The Canadian Press from various cities ranged from 32 cents at Regina and Saskatoon to 35½ cents at Victoria. The Board's order gave no direction regarding retail prices, but it was learned that the Board expects the normal spread between wholesale and retail prices to be maintained.

Egg Price Cut

LONDON (AP)—The Ministry of Food announced Dec. 27 that the price of fresh eggs produced in Britain and Northern Ireland would be reduced threepence (about 5 cents) per dozen starting Dec. 30. The price then will be about 32 cents a dozen.

Submerged Mountain Found in Aleutian Area

JUNEAU, Alaska (AP)—Discovery of a submarine mountain range, 3,000 feet in altitude but 8,000 feet below the ocean's surface, was reported by Lieutenant-Commander R. D. Horne on return from a charting cruise off the Aleutian Islands.

He said coast and geodetic survey vessels have completed about 20 per cent of a new study of the Aleutian area started in 1934. Previously the only charts available were those made by Russians in the 1860's.

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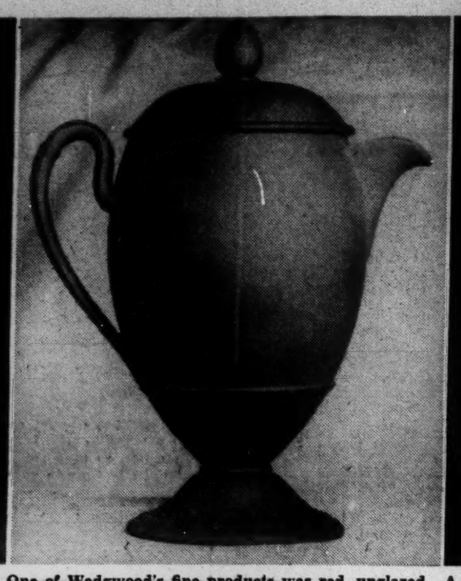
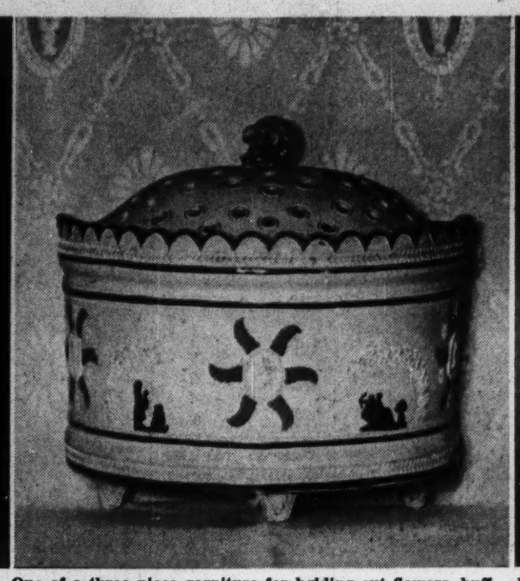
A Tuesday Page

Wedgwood jasper bas-relief of astronomer Herschel, modeled by John Flaxman, 1783. Background is blue; the figure, white.



One of Wedgwood's fine products was red, unglazed earthenware, this chocolate pot being an example. Its graceful design is satisfying without decoration.

A vase and covered bowl of jasper by Wedgwood, the classical decoration is white on blue ground, the figures exquisitely modeled and molded with extreme delicacy. Contemporary with the Greek revival in all arts.



One of a three-piece garniture for holding cut flowers, buff-colored stoneware, decorations, in white, blue and dark brown. By Thomas Baddeley, impressed "Eastwood."

White stoneware jug with applied decoration by John Turner about 1790, one of the friendly rivals of Wedgwood, originator of the practice.

Josiah Wedgwood's Wares and The Classic Revival

By Nina Fletcher Little

During the mid seventeen hundreds the style of decoration most frequently used on china was Oriental, sometimes adapted to European tastes in rococo manner. Chinese figures, birds, and flower sprays were embellished with curves and scrolls characteristic of the light-hearted sophistication of eighteenth century French and German courts. But when archeological research had received new stimulus through excavations at Herculaneum and Pompeii, new interest in the ancient art of Greeks and Romans was shown in all branches of European culture.

What the Adam brothers, Sheraton, and Heppelwhite did for architecture and furniture, Josiah Wedgwood did for the field of ceramics. He began his career as a potter in 1753, and although he used adaptations of Chinese designs to some extent, his work mainly shows the inspiration he derived from models of antiquity found in paintings, frescoes, and ancient gems. As classic influence grew stronger, china shapes changed from rococo curves to simple rectangular forms. Decorations of "Chinoiserie" and fanciful scenes gave place to garlands, urns, and mythological figures, in antique styles of Greece and Rome.

Wedgwood's best known product is his jasper body, which he perfected about 1775. It consisted of a colored ground of very fine quality, upon which were applied ornaments and figures in a contrasting shade. The molds for these were expertly cut so that every detail stood out in relief. One test by which early jasper may be distinguished from modern is sharpness in the cutting of the raised ornaments. Illustration 3 shows jasper vase and bowl with classic figures.

Not all sources from which Wedgwood drew his inspiration were classical. He used nature in many forms, including fruits and vegetables, cauliflower and pineapple tea sets probably being the best known of such adaptations. He also used various shells, of which he had a large collection. He made many decorative containers for flowers and plants, and attractive pots for bulbs, boughs, and myrtle.

Another of his specialties was the portrait medallions, some depicting figures of antiquity, while some he called "Illustrious Moderns." The latter included such persons as contemporary statesmen, naturalists, English and French poets, and many others. He employed a number of well-known mold cutters and modellers, among them Tassie, Hackwood, and John Flaxman, whose medallion of the astronomer Herschel, done in 1783, appears in Illustration 1.

Other Wedgwood wares deserving mention are his cream color, redware, and black basalte. The first, perfected in the 1760s, was so adaptable to household needs that it rapidly took possession of kitchen and drawing room alike, and served with equal success as a medium for jugs and dairy pans, candlesticks and sweetmeat baskets.

Red stoneware was not a new discovery of Wedgwood's. Red clay had been used in Staffordshire since before 1700, but Wedgwood called his body "rosso antico" (antique red) and substituted classical shapes and decoration for the pseudo-Chinese forms formerly in vogue. Many domestic articles were made of this unglazed ware also a few fine portrait medallions It was also combined with black and white ornamentation to good effect. The oviform chocolate pot in Illustration 2 depends entirely on its pleasing lines for its decorative effect.

Basalte was a very hard unglazed body which was a particular favorite of Wedgwood's, and called by him, "Egyptian black." It was capable of many uses, and we find tea and coffee services, life-size busts, and small medallions of "Ancients" and "Moderns." By decorating the black surface with colors he imitated Greek vase paintings, and he also combined it with his "rosso antico." Many of the basalte pieces bore as cover knobs small figures of a seated woman in various poses. Other potters used similar figures, which are sometimes called "widows." Part of a tea set with hooded figures as knobs is shown here.

Numbers 2 and 4, from Author's collection. Others, courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Wedgwood gave the name Egyptian Black to his very hard unglazed ware usually known as basalte. The decorative figures were made in molds and applied to the objects before they were fired.

Before the time of Wedgwood very few makers of earthenware marked their pieces. He began to use a mark, however, early in his career, and the name "Wedgwood" impressed in the paste has been used from the earliest period to the present day, as the firm still continues under the management of his descendants. Pieces with the word "England" have been made since 1893.

As might be expected, the popularity of Wedgwood's new materials and designs led many other potters to follow in his footsteps. Some of these were friendly rivals, working in the rediscovered field of classicism; others were simply imitators, trying to make use of the designs and techniques of their more gifted masters.

One of the former was John Turner of Lane End, an eminent potter who made very fine unglazed white stoneware such as the jug in Illustration 5. He made jasper of good quality and his ladies' work baskets of pottery simulated woven straw so cleverly that close inspection was required to detect the difference. After 1786 his sons carried on the business for a few years, until their foreign market was ruined by the French Revolution. Pieces bearing the impressed mark of TURNER are scarce.

William Adams and Josiah Spode were great potters of this period, each coming from an old potting family in Staffordshire. They both made jasper, specializing in hunting scenes, and took their models more from Chinese and English sources than from the classic background which inspired Wedgwood and Turner. There were many lesser-known firms, all working along the same general lines, some with originality and distinction, others copying the designs and forging the marks of the larger concerns.

Among the latter we find the names of Palmer, Neale, and Hollins. Thomas Baddeley of Shelton, who marked his ware "EASTWOOD," is sometimes accused of blurring the first syllable for business reasons. This, however, is not the case with the beautiful set of flower holders, one of which is shown in Illustration 4, where the name appears with great clarity on the base of each pot.

You Can Still Match Patterns In English Dinnerware

By Josephine Bessems

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

"What a pity that the war has put a stop to all this," I remarked to a hovering saleswoman while wandering through the dinnerware department of my favorite department store, entranced with the lovely patterns in English earthenware and bone china.

"But it hasn't," she corrected me, and went on to explain that the war has interrupted the flow of English dinnerware to this country not at all. In fact, more of it is being brought over than before, and some of the potteries have even brought out new patterns since the outbreak of hostilities.

Potteries in Sheltered Area

The English are carrying on. There is an effort there to disturb established industries as little as possible, especially those whose exports help to maintain needed exchange for the purchase of vital materials. A large percentage of potteries' employees are now women, or elder men not called for military service. Men who had retired have been called back to take the places of mobilized workers. Fortunately, most of the potteries are in Staffordshire, in the center of England, which has not been bombed as extensively as the coastal areas.

"So if you doubt being able to match patterns, you can cease doing so," my informant told me. "English potters have a way of preserving their molds and copper plates and are nearly always able to supply patterns long after they have ceased making them in quantities. One famous English pottery has used in its advertising the statement that you can get your pattern a hundred years from now. From present indications it seems unlikely that this promise will have to be retracted."

English potteries make two kinds of dinnerware, earthenware and bone china. And when we speak of earthenware, don't think of gray crocks and yellow mixing bowls and heavy peasant ware, for fine English earthenware is something else decidedly. It differs from true china by containing less feldspar and is fired at a lower temperature, so that complete vitrification does not take place. It is opaque and slightly porous. The glaze with which it is coated, however, prevents absorption unless it is cracked or chipped.

Highly Prized Earthenware

American manufacturers don't like the term earthenware—or think that their customers don't like it. So they call it by all sorts of names except the correct one; or evade the issue by referring to it merely as "dinnerware," without any identifying title. But English potters aren't afraid of the word, for they have developed earthenware to such a degree of excellence that some of it is prized more highly than true china.

Over a century and a half ago Josiah Wedgwood perfected a cream-colored earthenware with a beautiful soft glaze. After it had received the royal patronage of Queen Charlotte, wife of George III, it was given the name of Queensware. Thenceforth earthenware of this type is made today by leading English potteries —Spode, Minton, Doulton, Cauldon, Coalport, and others—as well as by Wedgwood.

Some of this earthenware is modern in shapes and decorations, while old patterns of the 1700s are still being produced. For example, Spode's "Buttercup" pattern is on the fluted rim and wicker band of an old Chelsea mold. "Tower" pattern, originated a century and a half ago by Josiah Spode himself, was inspired by a scene near his home and is a popular seller today.

Bone china, a product peculiar to England and more expensive than earthenware, was perfected by Josiah Spode. As the name indicates, it contains a large percentage of bone ash. The body is creamy, fairly translucent; the glaze soft, rich and exceptionally durable. The decorations, usually by hand, are quite lovely.

Bone china is now being made by Spode, Minton, Wedgwood, Royal Worcester, Crown Darby, Coalport, Cauldon, Doulton, and others, and made today, in spite of the war.

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Placing Music Instruments

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

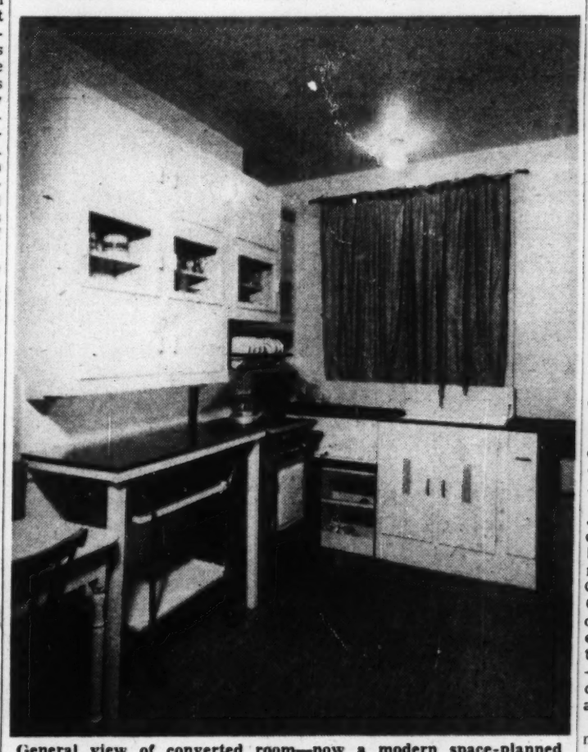
Functional design has made music instruments pleasing in appearance. Pianos, novachords and organs are now attractively shaped and their details have simplicity and purity of line. When brought into the home, they are allowed to maintain their potentially musical character. They do not, as of old, serve during their silent hours as tables for bric-a-brac or circuitous yards of drapery.

The cases having achieved grace of proportion and mellow finishes, these instruments can serve as focal pieces in a decorative scheme. Their forms may determine the floorplan; tones and textures of their woods may set the key—for backgrounds and upholsteries. Sometimes instruments are placed in bays, where they look important and yet secluded. At other times they are given dominance toward the center of a room —magnets to draw the family and guests into a group.

This latter practice requires an apartment of some size and implies an actively musical circle. In smaller spaces and in homes where music is only one of several interests, an inside wall is more satisfactory. Then the instrument should stand free of the partition, so that the player will not feel crowded against it.

The proportions of the room and the pattern created by the tables, seats and cabinets, will determine the best angle for the instrument, aesthetically speaking. Nevertheless, acoustics are of major importance, and they sometimes conflict with aesthetics. A music instrument must be so placed that when played it does not set up vibrations in surrounding objects nor lose its voice among cushions and curtains.

To be concluded next Tuesday



General view of converted room—now a modern space-planned kitchen. The removal of the fireplace yielded room for unit cupboards and fitted worktable, running flush with the stove. A deep sink replaced former toilet basin, and built round it are sales-acquired useful fittings and laundry appliances, compact for convenience.

A Small Hall Bedroom Becomes a Kitchen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Facing the choice between finding another apartment, and discovering some way to remodel the present one to include a modern kitchen, the latter course was followed with happy results shown in the picture here.

The plumbing that served the toilet basin in a small bedroom at the head of the stairway, was found adaptable to the needs of a kitchen sink. Ready-built cupboards below the sink and above the work table provided numerous surprising conveniences and abundant storage spaces.

A little planning brought sink, stove and working surfaces at the same level, an advantage in appearance as well as in practical use. Parts of the table and chair of the breakfast corner appear at the left, where the angle is fitted with seats having leaf-green cushions and back rests of leaf-green washable, glazed fabric. Also out of the picture is an automatic refrigerator.

All this is a mere factual summary of changes that brought a fresh and exhilarating zest to the domestic routine, and our housekeeping became a pleasure, instead of the dull repetition that it had grown to be with outmoded equipment, while appreciably lessening the necessary labor.

The whole alteration was developed gradually, and involved much enjoyable shopping to secure fittings to suit both purse and place. It is so successful in use, and has been so interesting in the way it has taken its form, that we heartily advise others to similar ventures.

M. G.

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Nazi Plan for Hungary: Just a Military Road

By R. H. Markham

Former Balkan Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hungary is today carrying out the role assigned to it by its Nazi allies. That role is to allow itself to be run over.

It is also showing what it means to enter "the new order" of Nazi Germany. It means to be run over.

Hungary has literally become a sector of the Nazi railroad system; the Hungarian people look on as strangers use their trains; their land is a little green spot on a Nazi road map.

Scores of Nazi soldiers are today streaming through Hungary presumably toward Rumania. Whether or not they are about to begin an active, large-scale January campaign in Russia or Bulgaria one may conjecture, but it is not a matter of conjecture that they are using Hungary as a military road.

Hungarian Railroads

Hungary is a small land with a fairly good, but badly overloaded railway system. Its road beds are worn and very rough. Its network of lines resemble a wheel, radiating from the capital, Budapest, as from a hub. Whatever journey you may take in Hungary, you must travel through Budapest, and you can't go very far in any direction without reaching a border.

If one comes in from the west, that is, from Vienna, he finds Budapest only three hours from the frontier. From Slovakia, in the north, the distance to Budapest is even shorter. Then from Budapest, one may go four hours straight east to the Rumanian boundary, or five hours southeast on another line entering Rumania.

One may also go four hours south to the Yugoslav border on the way toward Belgrade or six hours southwest on the way toward Zagreb. But from whencesoever one may come, or withersoever he may go, if he traverses Hungary he must pass through Budapest.

Old Equipment

Most of the trains and locomotives are fairly old, though a few electric locomotives are very modern. The bulk of the cars are small, hard, bare, third-class coaches. A majority of the passengers are small farmers, artisans, little businessmen. In the cushioned cars are state officials and professional people, most of whom have passes of one kind or another.

It's the masses who support the railroad system. Usually they carry a great many bundles, and as a rule the trains are crowded. Automobiles are scarce in Hungary and farm wagons are slow, so trains are the chief means of transportation. All day long heavily laden little people stream into and out of Budapest's three principal stations. Hungary's traffic heart beats incessantly.

But today it beats in a strange, wild way. It beats not for Hungary nor the Hungarians. Today Hungarian milk women are not bringing sustenance to the capital in their milk trains, farmers are not shipping in excellent produce for a hungry metropolis, provincial storekeepers are not taking kerosene, soap, calico, boots, and New Year pictures to little rural towns. The Hungarian trains are not for them today; they are for strangers.

Timetable Outdated

The long, thick, thin-leaved timetable, with its 100 pages, is no good today. Booted, black-garbed peasants pore over it in vain. Florid, robust, dozen-skirted market women uselessly finger its soiled, dog-eared pages. Spirited, gay Budapest youth, with furred and braided coats like they think Prince Arpad used to wear, find that, though all dressed up, they have no place to go, since all excursion trains to the mountains have been taken off.

Hungary's railroads might as well be in Siberia or Chile today, so far as the Hungarians are concerned. That timetable might as well be thrown away. The local services, week-end services, holiday services are suspended. The Hungarian railroad system, for the present, is in the hands of the Nazi Army.

Gray-green uniformed men, speaking a strange language, today fill Budapest's stations. Nazi tanks and cannon fill Hungary's freight cars. Nazi trucks rumble along Hungary's auto roads, frightening Hungarian farm horses and pushing long-horned, gray oxen into the ditches.

An Invasion?

The wondering Hungarian people are looking at the Axis with their eyes and listening to the Axis with their ears. It looks startlingly like an invader. If they could remember long enough, they would recall Tartars sweeping down their Danube valley and Turks sweeping up it.

Perturbed, the little people gather in drab and noisy inns; the bureaucrats gather in bright coffee houses; the nobles in luxurious clubs. As usual, they say, "Long live Hungary." They look at the "creed" in all street cars, busses, schools and other public places and once more repeat with pleasure, "I believe in the resurrection of Hungary," as they have been repeating 22 years.

They even say, as they have said a million times before, "Nem, nem, soha" (No, no, never) meaning they will never accept the boundaries imposed upon Hungary in 1918.

It is certain also, that many of them will make speeches, for Hungarians do not gather together without making speeches. And since it is near the end of the year, many of the spontaneous orators are undoubtedly saying to-day, "We've had a great year. We've freed our brothers in Slovakia, Ruthenia and Transylvania!"

It is quite certain, too, that in each gathering someone will add, for Hungarians are sharp-witted and sharp-tongued, "Yes, we freed our brothers, but who's going to free us?"

Heroes of Liberty

Then they will fervently give a toast to Kossuth, Petoefi, and all the other heroes who fought against the Germans for liberty."

The toast sounds tragic and hollow today, with a powerful foreign army on the soil of Hungary, a foreign army occupying and directing Hungary's railroads, a foreign dictator dictating how Hungary may use its own property, what it may eat and wear, what it may read and write and do.

As Hungary's engines chug, chug, chug along the rails, as Hungarian car wheels clack, clack, clack on the rail couplings, they shout to a bewildered Hungarian nation, "This is Hitler's new order, new order, new order . . . this is the rôle of dark-eyed Turanneans in a world where blue-eyed Nordic blonds are masters, masters, masters. . . ."

And the master soldiers roll on in Hungarian trains over Hungarian lands to carry out vast world plans, in which somber-garbed Magyar men and women, speaking a distant Asiatic tongue, are to be mere planters of corn and raisers of geese.

Explains Plan

© Harris & Ewing

Walter P. Reuther

Director of the General Motors Division of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers Union who recently discussed his plan to speed up airplane production in a radiocast from Washington

Bermuda Air Mail, War Victim

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Dec. 31 (AP) — A terse Government announcement yesterday said that air mail dispatched from Bermuda for Britain on Nov. 23 and 30 had been lost at sea, as had steamer mail dispatched on Nov. 19, 26, and 27, and Dec. 1.

The lost mail totaled 111 bags, including registered letters and parcels.

In London the British General Postoffice announced yesterday that ordinary letters and parcels posted in the United States for Britain between Nov. 11 and 14 and between Nov. 18 and Dec. 6 have been lost "through enemy action."

[Pan American Airways in New York reported that none of the mail carried by its planes between the United States and Lisbon, Portugal, was missing and that it obtained receipts for all mail taken off at Bermuda by the British censors or delivered to Lisbon.

This would narrow the loss of air mail to the route between Lisbon and England, which is traversed by British flying boats and land planes.

Perhaps significantly, Capt. Harold H. Balfour, British Undersecretary for Air, announced on Dec. 1 that land plane flights to Lisbon had been resumed after suspension on Nov. 11 due to undisclosed "difficulties." He said the twice-weekly flying boat service never had been interrupted.]

Growing House Plants in Winter

Water gardening might be called indoor gardening reduced to its simplest terms. There are no tricks whatever. Anybody can succeed, even with a minimum of gardening knowledge and no previous experience. To have "green things growing" in your house all winter, you need only an assortment of pretty glass, pottery and metal containers and for the bulbs a few handfuls of pebbles.

Let's start with trailing plants; they are so adaptable, fitting gracefully into almost any place in the house. Take the well-known Wandering Jew, for instance. It requires no sun and will thrive in a minimum of light. The year round I keep this pretty vine (the plain green variety) growing in water on a fireplace mantel, either side of an old steeple clock. Incidentally, the containers are a pair of old Victorian celery holders which formerly graced Grandmother's dinner table. All I ever do for these is to add water to replace that lost by evaporation, occasionally washing the leaves to keep them glossy. When the trailers get too long, I snip them off at a joint and put the ends back into the water. On top of a bookcase in the same room a glowing copper bowl filled with the same variety provides a charming bit of decoration. Other varieties of this plant—the purple with silver stripes and the green and white—may be grown just as easily in sun or shade. However, the former won't be quite as graceful, for the leaves and stems are much more fleshy.

Varieties of Philodendron

Then there is Philodendron in its several varieties. Again, sunlight is not necessary, but it does require more light than the Wandering Jew. It will give an excellent account of itself in an east window. Try it in a hanging basket or wall pocket. English Ivy will do well in a north or east window. It should be added, though, that this plant grows much more slowly in water than in soil; and it does need to be kept cool. Ivy just can't stand heat.

And now for a vine that is a bit more unusual. Take a medium-sized sweet potato (one that has not been kiln-dried), submerge one-third of it in water and place in a sunny window. It takes a little time for growth to start, but your patience will be rewarded by numerous ivy-like shoots which will soon develop into long trailers. This plant must always be kept in th esun or the leaves will turn yellow.

Growing Mint Indoors

There are also water-growing plants other than trailers. One of the most satisfactory of these is the Chinese Evergreen Aglaonema simplex. In fact, my experience has shown that this plant is at its best in water. It is an upright grower with arrow-shaped leaves thriving in a minimum of light. One of the flower holders provided with sharp points or pins is best for holding this plant in the container. And try it in brass or copper.

And here is a chance to be practical as well as decorative; for you can readily grow your own mint in water. Use a glass container, preferably low and open, so you can watch the root growth, for it is fascinating. While my experience has been limited to the common lamb mint (Mentha spicata), I see no reason why any variety cannot be grown satisfactorily in this manner. The roots will form a thick, interlocking mass which supports the lusty, upright-growing stalks. Give it plenty of light, but not much sun. An east window is ideal. For a dash of color, try some coleus plants in water. These require strong sunlight.

While the paper-white Narcissus and the Chinese Sacred Lily are quite generally grown in water, the dainty French-Roman Hyacinth is not. These bulbs, producing creamy-white fragrant bells, will require a sufficient number of pebbles to hold them firmly in place. The water should not come higher than the base of the bulbs at any time and keep them in a cool, dark place for about three weeks or until a strong root growth has formed. Bring to the light gradually and do not place in direct sunlight until the buds are fairly large.

A hint or two as to culture. In each container place a bit of charcoal to keep the water sweet and prevent possible stem rot. Also, with the exception of the bulbs, these plants will appreciate a weekly spraying with lukewarm water to keep the foliage clean and glossy. If occasionally you add a little liquid fertilizer, preferably one containing Vitamin B-1, you will be rewarded by richly increased growth. This is not necessary, however, since all of these plants will grow well in just plain water. Last, but not least, water grown plants are usually free from insect pests.—**Ethel M. Eaton.**

A Tuesday feature.

French-U. S. Ties Cited by Leahy

LISBON, Portugal, Dec. 31 (AP)—Admiral William D. Leahy, new United States Ambassador to Vichy, France, said yesterday that he expected to arrive at his post Jan. 5.

Arriving here aboard the cruiser Tuscaloosa, he planned to leave by train today for Madrid, where he intended to spend three or four days.

The Tuscaloosa is to sail for the United States Jan. 2.

Talking to reporters, Admiral Leahy said he had met the French Chief of State, Marshal Philippe Pétain, several years ago in New York, and declared, "America's friendly feelings for France are as strong as ever. We have many historical and intellectual ties and sincerely hope that France will come out well from all its misfortunes."

Nazis Answer Roosevelt but Watch Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Dec. 31—The German press ended the old year with words answering President Roosevelt's words. They were rather strong words interspersed with "lies," "insults," "falsifications," "Jewish slogans."

They let the German people know for the first time that Mr. Roosevelt has made a speech. They presage a modification of Berlin's friendliness toward the few remaining Americans here.

But the answer which the German press and radio poured forth this afternoon does nothing for the moment beyond letting the German people know the depth of the emotional chasm which has opened between their Government and Washington. It makes no specific threats of action, embraces no factual warnings, establishes no new policy.

Behind it is apparent a policy of answering words with words but withholding action until new action is taken by the United States. Berlin is waiting to see how far Congress will follow the Roosevelt lead. It tells the German public, through the controlled press, that America's aid to Britain is unimportant because the issue will be decided before aid can be effective. But it waits to see what the action will be.

There is still no reason apparent here for believing that the German Government has a desire to speed the deterioration in German-American relations. Germany still has nothing to gain from precipitating a formalization of the undeclared war. If aid to England is increased only in quantity and not in new categories, the present state of affairs could continue a long time. But if new types of aid, for example release of interned shipping or American armed convoys to Ireland are added, then Berlin could act quickly.

The future is uncertain with congressional action the largest possible element of clarification. For the moment the only tangible fact is that Berlin chooses to end 1940 with a verbal retort to the Roosevelt speech marked by strong and unpleasant words.

Press Reaction

By the Associated Press

The line was sharply drawn between two receptions abroad for President Roosevelt's call for more aid for Britain.

Among Britain's enemies, the reaction was reserved or critical.

In Britain, and in nations where the President's stand is approved, the reaction generally was favorable and enthusiastic.

The response ranged from a Latin-American newspaper's cry of "Valiant!" to Italian Editor Virginio Gayda's assertion that the President is a "man of undeclared war fought against the Axis."

Here, briefly, is how some of the nations viewed it:

Italy: An Italian announcer on the Government radio station here declared the United States "nurtures aggressive designs against Europe," but watchful waiting characterized the official Fascist reaction to President Roosevelt's anti-Axis speech.

Signor Gayda, who often expresses Premier Mussolini's views, said German-Italian "tolerance" had its limits.

Shipment of war materials to Britain under the American flag or surrender to Britain of Italian and German ships in United States ports "would be regarded by the Axis powers as an open break of neutrality tantamount to United States entry into the war," the announcer pointed out.

He said the Axis repeated its "indorsement" of the Monroe Doctrine, meaning that "Europe should keep its hands off America, and America should keep its hands off Europe."

The Axis powers will not "anticipate events," Signor Gayda wrote in Il Giornale d'Italia, and "are waiting for events to take shape." They want first to see exactly what form United States help for Britain will take, he said.

The speech had been discounted in advance by many newspapers, which told readers there was an important current of American public opinion which "manifests considerable reluctance to be involved in war."

Signor Gayda said Mr. Roosevelt's faith in ultimate British victory was based on British documents and repeated the contention often heard here in authoritative circles that American aid will reach England too late.

He cited two specific steps which he said would mean "open United States intervention for which no excuse could be created" and which would lead America close to war—any attempt by American flag ships to force a counter blockade or delivery to Britain of German and Italian ships now refuged in United States harbors.

Greece: The Greek press carried long accounts of the President's speech and the gist of them was that Italy had suffered a severe blow. The newspaper Estia said: "Covert hopes of naïve Italians and their idea that their threat could restrain or terrorize President Roosevelt" have been frustrated.

France: Government circles in Vichy were surprised and sympathetic, informed sources said, but the Government was forced to maintain reserve because of unoccupied France's situation.

Observers considered the speech important because, they said, it permitted the President to group around the United States all powers still neutral, such as the Balkan States and Turkey. Some even expressed the opinion that the speech was the beginning of events which will demonstrate that the law of force can be defied by a great democracy and that a new situation for Germany has been created.

Although French newspapers were restricted to 350 words for reporting the speech, informed sources called it an "historical act." Many Frenchmen waited to read the Swiss newspapers.

Switzerland: The Basel National Zeitung, leading Swiss paper, voicing virtually the only free, neutral European comment on the Roosevelt speech, called it the clearest affirmation yet that "the United States wants to defeat the Axis powers even if it does not wage war directly."

Japan: Unofficial Japanese sources said the President's reference to China's "great defense" indicated to them a commitment to further United States aid for Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's Government. Official comment was not available.

Bulgaria: The Bulgarian press acclaimed it as "historic." Many papers devoted two front-page columns to a summary—more than ever before given to declarations of any foreign statesmen outside Central Europe. However, many passages which might be offensive to the Axis powers were omitted.

Mexico: The first newspaper to comment, Ultimas Noticias of Mexico City, said Mr. Roosevelt wants to get the United States into the war "and this is terrible for those who, like ourselves, may be drawn into its orbit. . . . From last night there has been initiated, without any doubt whatsoever, the universal war." In most newspapers, the speech was the top story of the day.

Colombia: Press reaction was warm and favorable. El Liberal, one of Bogota's leading dailies, called the President's attitude "extremely valiant."

Argentina: Wherever Argentines gathered President Roosevelt's speech was a topic of conversation, generally of approval, but no official or newspaper comment had appeared so far.

Accord on Aid to Britain Reached by White Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Disagreement in the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies over a statement given to the press by William Allen White, its Chairman, on Dec. 23, in which he came out strongly against the United States entering the war with its army and Navy and telling Europe that the "Yanks" were not coming, was ironed out at a meeting here late yesterday in which the Executive Committee voted unanimously in support of Mr. White.

Indications when the committee met were that Mr. White would tender his resignation.

When the committee adjourned after a two-hour conference it was declared that it stood squarely on its previous policy of all aid to Britain short of war and that its work adhered strictly to this line.

Support for President

Lewis W. Douglas, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and one-time Federal Director of the Budget, speaking for the Committee, called upon all Americans "to support the enlightened policy of the United States Government as stated by the President on Dec. 29," and adding that the Committee indorsed "every word of the President," who, it will be recalled, renewed his pledge to do everything in his power to keep the United States out of the war.

"We stand unanimously against isolatism, appeasement, and defeatism," Mr. Douglas continued.

"We stand against any dictated or so-called negotiated peace before the aggressors are defeated.

"Representing the hundreds of thousands of the membership of our Committee throughout the Nation, we pledge continued and redoubled patriotic efforts in behalf of our national defense and aid for Britain and her Allies."

The Committee's statement of policy which Mr. Douglas reaffirmed reclares that while no one can guarantee that the United States can avoid active military involvement, it is certain that "the only chance to avoid war is by giving all material assistance to Great Britain and her allies," and stresses that this is the policy of the Committee. The aid, it declares, "must be sufficient and speedy," whereas "it is now insufficient and slow."

Program Outlined

In order to increase United States aid to the allies, the committee urges:

1. Greatly increased arms production, holding that "the battle for civilization and democracy may be won or lost on the American assembly line." To this end it pledges support of the President in the use of his full legal powers under a state of national emergency if necessary to mobilize at once all the industrial resources of the Nation for maximum production. The full executive authority of the President must be used, and any additional authority necessary must be obtained from Congress, all of these mobilized for "tremendous" industrial production for supplying the Nation and the allies.

2. The life-line between Great Britain and the United States is the sea route to the Western Hemisphere, and under no circumstances must this line be cut, the United States must be prepared to maintain it, and "should supply Great Britain with all possible merchant vessels to fly the British flag." It "should produce boats as rapidly as in the World War days for lease or rent to the British" and "a shipping pool should be developed so that American ships could operate in the Indian and Pacific Oceans and thus release British shipping for service in the Atlantic."

3. "The time has come when Congress should assume a larger share of responsibility with the President for the policy of aid to the Allies. Consequently we favor through Congressional action a revision of our international policy. This would include a repeal or modification of restrictive statutes which hamper this Nation in its freedom of action when it would cooperate with Nations defending themselves from attack by Nations at war in violation of treaties with the United States we ask immediately the repeal of laws regarding recruiting and enlistments as far as Canada is concerned in the interests of the mutual defense pact with Canada."

A World War

The Committee holds that the Axis alliance has united the wars of the Atlantic and Pacific into a world war and that for the first time in history the United States is confronted with a hostile world alliance. It recommends, therefore, a firm policy in the Pacific and the giving of all material and financial help to China that is possible without lessening the aid to Britain; that the United States extend its embargoes upon exportation of all war materials to Japan; that the United States and Great Britain announce that their naval bases in the Pacific are open to each other's fleets, and that the United States establish a clear naval understanding with Great Britain that will permit the two fleets to be placed in the most advantageous position.

The Committee showed what it thought of President Roosevelt's radiocast of Sunday night and of Mr. White's direction of its policy by associating itself with the telegram Mr. White sent the President.

"You have rallied America with a magnificent call," Mr. White told the President. "No patriot can withhold his support. You have renewed our faith in democracy here in our country and have made America again the hope of the world. We proudly pledge you our full support."

Taxi Bicycles Avoid Gas Use In Netherlands

AMSTERDAM (AP)—Strict control of gasoline distribution in the Netherlands has forced many taxi drivers to shelve their cars and mount bicycles.

They have fastened small carts with a double seat to their bicycles and have attached taximeters to them. Principal competition comes from old-fashioned horse-drawn carriages with top-hatted drivers. Business is particularly good after 9 p. m. when street cars stop running.

The Netherlands normal monthly gasoline consumption once was 10,000,000 gallons, but this now is restricted to 2,000,000 and will be reduced even more. Of 200,000,000 gallons of gasoline on hand when the German army marched into Holland approximately 26,000,000 gallons still are available to the Dutch.

The bicycle business is humming and manufacturers hardly can keep pace with the demand although every second Hollander already had a bicycle.

It is fashionable to have a tandem bicycle with the chauffeur at the handlebars.

Bird Bandings In Canada Set At 40,000-Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Bird-banding returns for the first 10 months of 1940 show that 23,433 birds were banded in Canada. As many of the banders do not send in their reports until the end of the year, the National Parks Bureau of the Department of Mines and Resources estimates that when complete figures are received the number of individual birds banded during the year will exceed 40,000.

Most of the bird-banding in Canada is carried on by about 200 voluntary workers, who hold banding permits under the authority of the Migratory Birds Convention Act. The official bands are of aluminum and are inscribed with a serial number and letter or member designation.

Because birds are of an international character, the work of banding them is conducted in full co-operation between the Dominion and United States Governments, and to a certain extent with Newfoundland, Mexico, and South American countries.

Vatican Charges Work Of War Relief Hindered

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Vatican radio, without naming names, said yesterday that Pope Pius XII had been hindered in his war relief efforts.

"During the last war everything seemed to be done to facilitate the work of charity of the Vatican," the radiocast asserted. "During the present war, despite all the Holy Father's efforts, everything seems to hinder this work."

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The Home Forum

Happy New Year

WE HAD A notion to welcome the New Year in a new way. Strangers in a strange city, staying over for only two days, we did not fancy New Year's Eve amid the bedlam of a downtown hotel. For years, we had promised ourselves that we would see one New Year in from out-of-doors and now, for the first time, neither our own hospitality nor that of other people prevented us. We were free.

They told us at the hotel that it would take an hour to drive up the mountain and that we should need chains. Down in the city, the snow was packed hard and thin, but likely it would come in drifts the higher we climbed. It was all a question of taking time and knowing the car. We said we knew our car backwards and had all the time in the world, all that was left of the old year.

As we drove through the city, the downtown streets were already an inferno of precelebration. The town was like a child dressed for a party and in party mood, a restless, excited child with sparkling eyes and lights in her hair. Against the white sidewalks, the street lamps sparkled like jewels on ermine.

* * *

The city was not of such a size that the suburbs pursued us far. With the smooth power of night driving, the car sped on to where the long rows of bright windows gave place to vagrant sparks and glimmers set back in the dark. We could smell the sea. Ahead of us loomed the great bridge span with its twin garlands of lights. Below the span a ship was moving out of the harbor with steady thudding heartbeats, sliding smoothly along on the night tide. The wind laced our cheeks, the hard-packed snow crunched beneath our wheels, our chains kept up a rhythmic *tock-tocking* as they flew over and over the frosty ground. We did not talk much. Speech would only have detracted from the poignancy of the moment.

We turned north at the end of the span and there, ahead of us, rose the mountain with the single gleam of the châlet light. It looked far enough away to belong to another world. Between us and that lookout light lay seven miles of twisted mountain road. Between the black canyons of the trees, our chains biting sharply at the deepening snow, we began to climb. And we had a curious sense of leaving time behind. Time was something down there, something that belonged in the excited streets; but up here we were climbing through a world beyond time. On both sides of us the snow was banked high and, rising out of it, the frozen shadows of fir and cedar, spruce and pine. The weighted boughs drooped with snow, making the trees look like ghost galleons with pale and tattered sails.

* * *

The moon was up now, a full and fitful moon that, without warning, would slip behind cloud, plunging us back into the dark. There was a feeling most deep and solitary about that mountainside with the New Year only a half-hour away. There seemed not to have been any other cars before us since the fresh snow fell and, looking back down the twisted height we had climbed, we saw no lights following us. Sometimes the silence would break briefly:

"Happy?"

"Happy!"

"Glad we decided to do it this way?"

"Never more glad of anything. I was just thinking about some of those other New Year's Eves—"

"Me, too," and the silence would fall again. The only sounds that never stopped were the grip of gears, the muffled bite of the wheels, the whirling rhythm of the chains.

I held my watch to the dashboard light. Fifteen minutes to go, nine hundred seconds of the old year. As we rounded the last steep turn, the car yawed wildly, seemed to hang for an instant on the lip of the rocks. The wheels struggled for foothold before they finally plunged back onto the road. We made the hairpin grade and then, without warning, we were out of the trees and at the summit cairn.

* * *

We faced the car home and climbed out. The air was taut and thin, so fiery with cold that we could catch every delicate sound: the crackle of ice, the soughing break when a load of snow snapped a branch. Our breath came in spurts of wintry smoke; our ears tingled with height, but we had arrived. More solitary than bear or deer, we stood together by that frosty cairn.

I struck a match to see the time. Five minutes to go. We turned and looked back at the city from which we had climbed. Bright and delicate it lay below us, without form or plan, a handful of lights tossed down into the dark. Each light seemed to wave and glitter like a torch. The lights of the harbor wove a slow pattern of moving points. The bridge was minute as a toy, a precise and lovely jewel set with twin strands of diamonds. Around the mouth of the inlet the pin-pricks curved and wandered, massing here and there to form a clip of brilliants on the black garment of night.

We stood quite still, as though listening. I do not know what we were listening for unless it was to hear the footsteps of the old year passing in the snow. Up on our mountain there was no sound except the muttering of the ice, no bird, no snake, no beetle nor the sound of any running water. The white air was quiet and frozen.

* * *

Suddenly it came: the thudding of the midnight gun. Up from the harbor rose a mighty blast of sound. Liners, tugs, ferries, fish-boats, every ship that had a voice, blowing, tooting, roaring, booming, bellowing in one glorious bedlam of salute. The chorus rose and swelled, blending into a single giant note, shattering the night, surging up on a tide of sound. Every ship out-bellowing every other ship and none being the last to cease. The noise of the harbor lifted the heart and set the blood pounding. It drowned the memory of every other New Year's night; for it outsang the shouting, clanging, formless clamor of the streets. It lifted the young year high on its shoulders and tossed him into triumphant office.

As suddenly as it had begun, the sound ceased. Silence fell with a crash. It felt like no other silence I can remember. The white night paused. Like birdwing or butterfly, leaving no tracks in the snow, no sound in the air, the hurrying feet of the little year passed us by.

At the same moment, we turned toward one another. Out of the darkness our voices made one: *"Happy New Year!"*

IRENE BAIRD

Village Snowfall

The dusk is deepening; the village streets
Are silent and deserted. Lamplight glows
From neighboring houses, and there is the sound
Of children's voices from within. A dog
Barks for admittance and a little girl
Opens the door for him. The fall of snow
Begins with flakes that scarcely reach the ground
Before they melt to nothingness. The wind
Is shifting, and within the hour the walks
Are lightly covered and the limbs of trees
Are whitening against the winter dark.
Throughout the night the snow continues; dawn
Breaks on a scene of crystal. Children shout
Delightedly to one another. Sleds
Are brought down from the attic and gay plans
Are made to spend the day at Harper's Hill.
And elders smile, recalling their own joy
In the first snow, when they were girl and boy.

B. B. COOPER

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By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"WAITING": *A Painting by Maxwell Armfield*

MAXWELL ARMFIELD, gifted designer that he is, makes this snow-covered farmland a background for yet another of his many lovely still-life themes. But, as one writer has said of him and his work, "he is emphatically not content to view art as the mere transcription of the nature of the thing in itself. . . . For Maxwell Armfield is a poet besides being a painter."

Maxwell Armfield is a prominent member of the Society of Mural Decorators and Painters in Tempera, and he was elected recently to membership in the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours. He is certainly one of the most distinguished decorative artists in Britain today. Each painting that he produces is a free and original arrangement of naturalistic forms in terms of refined color harmonies. Each element of the picture contributes toward a completely cohesive design. The branches in the vase echo the lines of the landscape, and even the hanging cord is in rhythm with the curves of the curtains.

Perhaps the title, "Waiting," indicates that pause toward the end of winter when the warm sunshine may rise at any moment, like a curtain, upon the spring and summer scene.

The World And People Of George Eliot

IN THE LAST RESORT, the abiding influence of any imaginative writer, especially of the novelist, resides in the personality we may discern behind the writing. Ingeniously constructed plots, brilliant and convincing dialogues, vivid descriptions, clever philosophy and I know not what,—all these things, excellent and necessary though they be, are of no lasting importance unless they are informed, quickened and made human, so to speak, by the personality of the writer. Mere cleverness, superficial brilliance, showy smartness and cynicism, these attributes are common enough. They may captivate the attention for a time, but they fade and die away and are as completely forgotten as the foam that sparkles for a moment on the crest of a wave and then disappears for ever.

Long after one has read and closed the covers upon a novel of George Eliot, when one's memory of the incidents and descriptions recorded therein grows vague and dim, there remains something that does not fade and that is the feeling that one has been passing one's time in the company of a winning and gifted personality. . . .

We look upon the world and the people she portrays through her eyes. We share, or at all events understand, her predilections and her prejudices. She is truly creative. She creates not only her world and its inhabitants, she creates in us the power to see that world and to recognize its reality, its truth. . . . George Eliot is England in the same sense, if not in the same degree, as Shakespeare is England. Those whom fate has exiled, even those of English stock—dwellers beyond the sea—who, when they speak of Home, mean England, though they have never set foot on English soil, can yet gaze upon her countenance, her fields and woods and river, in the pages of *Adam Bede*, and *Silas Marner*, and *The Mill on the Floss*.—From "George Eliot," by J. LEWIS MAY. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Anor Likes the Chinese New Year Best

THE CHINESE NEW YEARS have many things which Western New Years don't have.

In China, New Year is count as the biggest festival of the year. All the people, rich or poor have to dress up and go out to the streets and see the circus or fair.

Now that the government had stopped the fire-crackers we lost a great part of the fun in New Year. But in spite everyone still does it.

I will tell the whole story of how we celebrate the New Years both Chinese and Western.

According to the usual western calendar, New Year is a week from Christmas. So we always have a tree in the dining room. Of course we have hundreds of New Year cards to stand up on the mantle piece. And when the wind blew it was often my business to stand them up again. Then we went out to a movie or something and come back for a better dinner. But often parents were invited to some one's home. So that was how we past an uninteresting New Year and nothing could make the western New Year more joyful.

As to the Chinese New Year, if you don't want to celebrate it, you can't help from enjoying yourself.

Three days before the maids would wash all the clothes and the cook would roast pork and the boy would clean the floor. . . .

Early in the morning we get up and have the prettiest dresses on. Servants come with their good clothes and bow to us for three times which looks very funny. We wrap two dollars each with red paper to give them, or one dollar and one cent, we are supposed to have every thing evens. . . .

We have red eggs which our nurse love to dye them. She uses red paper to color them. They look just like Easter eggs. Each one is to have two. We wonder around the whole morning while each of the servants take turns to go out. On the afternoon father usually takes us to City God Temple. It is really not a temple but a big gallery. There is a restuarent which has only vegetables. And they make artificial chickens and ducks out of the vegetables. The most fun is in the evening.

We have big red candles on the mantle piece where Grandmother's picture is. And we have rotating lanterns which we bought in the afternoon. It is a candle in the middle. Around it are a circle of silhouette cars and persons. In front of the persons or stage players we have a paper and on it we have a stage. The candle burns and has warm air which makes the 4 persons around turn and the shadows of them shine on the stage so that we have persons going around the stage.

We have a splendid meal which the cook is willing to make for it is Chinese New Year. After that we sit around the fireplace and talk. . . .

We talk about this and that while chewing mellon seeds and eating water chestnuts. At ten the fire crackers sound. We buy the most loud ones. We have many kinds. . . .

Father and mother make special effort to stay at home with us that night.

Now, what do you think is better? Chinese or Western New Year? So one would be silly if he doesn't celebrate the Chinese New Year. More over, we have paper dragons that are about two blocks long and lighted with candles and goes all over the places. We have endless things to show. So nice are they that you can forget the whole world. Three cheers for the Chinese New Year!—From "Our Family," by ADET and ANOR LIN, with a foreword and comments by Meimei. (New York: John Day.)

"O glad New Year!"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"HAPPY NEW YEAR!" These gracious words of greeting echo and re-echo at the coming of each fresh year. Oftentimes the words come forth from hearts that are full of good wishes and genuine love for mankind, that long for good to be experienced by humanity. Sometimes the New Year's greeting is spoken lightly, with little thought beyond the gaiety of the moment. To the enlightened thinker the new year presents the opportunity for gaining a clearer vision of the "Life that maketh all things new" (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 218).

One New Year's morning, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, having with her the members of her household, penned extemporaneously a poem which included these meaningful lines (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 354):

"O blessings infinite!
O glad New Year!
Sweet sign and substance
Of God's presence here."

We have great need for the "glad New Year" that comes with an understanding of infinite Love. We need deep spiritual vision, in order that we may discern "God's presence here."

God is Love, and Love is not bounded by time; Love is ever present, eternal, and omnipotent. Likewise, Truth, Life, Mind, Spirit, are not measured by time. Spiritual characteristics, such as honesty, integrity, activity, alertness, and intelligence, are neither depleted nor enhanced by time. Life is eternal; the real man is spiritual, governed by the law of God, which annuls the false, so-called laws of material sense. Divine Principle is the substance of man; and man is the eternal reflection of divine Truth.

Time is a finite, material belief, integrated with the belief that life, substance, and intelligence are in and of matter. Since the belief that existence is material plays so large a part in the experience of mankind, it is well to ask what the belief claims to do, and to search diligently for the true understanding of God, which enables one to prove the falsity of all the claims of mortal mind or matter.

Mortal life, so called, is correlated with the belief of time, as divided into hours, days, months, and years. Time claims to afford mortals opportunity for growth, increased ability and usefulness; and, conversely, the same belief claims to rob us of intelligence, strength, joy, and freedom, forcing us to lapse into age, decrepitude, and despair. Spiritually understood, growth is the unfoldment of infinite good in consciousness. The real day is one of spiritual enlightenment, the blissful recognition of the power and presence of God. The apostle wrote (II Peter 3:8), "One day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day." Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 598), "One moment of divine consciousness, or the spiritual understanding of Life and Love, is a foretaste of eternity." And on the next page she adds, "Eternity is God's measurement of Soul-filled years."

The revelation of Christian Science has thrown new light on the Scriptures, and so brought to mankind increased understanding of God and of the works of the Master. Sickness, sin, suffering, poverty, and fear are now healed through spiritual means. Ignorant beliefs are being replaced by the understanding that the law of God, good, is ever operative. Sorrow, sin, loneliness, and fear disappear with the unfolding of the spiritual light of God's day.

A student of Christian Science once faced a new year with considerable foreboding, because persistent problems of supply, decision, and place were before her. To mortal sense there seemed little chance of experiencing a joyous New Year's Day.

But this student knew from experience that through study of the Scriptures and the writings of Mrs. Eddy the understanding needed for the solution of any human problem can be gained; so she went to these books for inspiration. She read many references in the Bible and in Mrs. Eddy's writings on the subject of newness, as well as passages referring to time. These citations were prayerfully contemplated in an effort to spiritualize her thought. On New Year's Eve, just as the bells began to ring out the old year, the last of the references was read. With uplifted thought this worker humbly renewed her resolution to seek more earnestly to understand and utilize the "glad New Year" as a period of spiritual unfoldment. She renewed her joyous determination to demonstrate Truth in the minutiae of her daily affairs, and thus prove that divine Love is always present to heal and bless. Great spiritual recompense resulted from this work, and this unfoldment of spiritual riches furnished all that was necessary for the daily need.

Those who lay aside faith in matter and material methods and seek to understand God, find unfolding in thought the irradiant light of spiritual knowledge; and in this understanding they find true substance and joy, for man forever abides in the presence of Spirit, infinite Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Heureuse nouvelle année!"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"BONNE ANNÉE!" Tel est l'aimable souhait qu'on entend et qu'on répète à l'approche de l'an nouveau. Souvent ces paroles viennent du cœur: celui qui les prononce est plein de bienveillance, d'amour sincère pour l'humanité; il désire ardemment que tous les hommes aient part au bien. Quelquefois aussi c'est sans beaucoup de réflexion qu'on s'aborde mutuellement par un: "Bonne année!" où se marquent surtout l'entrain et la gaieté. Au penseur éclairé, l'an neuf offre l'occasion d'obtenir une perspective plus claire de la "Vie qui renouvelle tout" (*Hymnaire de la Science Chrétienne*, N° 218).

Un certain Jour de l'An, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, se trouvait le matin avec les gens de sa maison lorsqu'elle écrivit impromptu un court poème renfermant ces lignes significatives (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 354):

"O bénédictions infinies!
Heureuse nouvelle année!
Substance et signe bienvenus
De la divine présence."

Nous avons grand besoin de l'"heureuse nouvelle année" que procure une compréhension de l'Amour infini. Il nous faut une profonde vision spirituelle pour percevoir ici même "la divine présence."

Dieu est Amour, et l'Amour n'est point limité par le temps; l'Amour est présent partout, éternel, tout-puissant. De même, la Vérité, la Vie, l'Entendement, l'Esprit ne se mesurent pas en fonction de la durée. Les caractéristiques spirituelles — l'honnêteté, l'intégrité, l'activité, la promptitude, l'intelligence, pour n'en citer que quelques-unes — ne sont point amoindries ou rehaussées par le temps. La Vie est éternelle; l'homme véritable est spirituel; la loi de Dieu le gouverne et réduit au néant les prétendues lois du sens matériel, qui sont fausses. Le divin Principe constitue la substance de l'homme; et l'homme est l'éternelle réflexion de la Vérité divine.

Le temps n'est qu'un concept matériel borné, qui se rattache à la croyance que la vie, la substance et l'intelligence se trouvent dans la matière et en proviennent. Puisque la croyance à la matérialité de l'existence joue, sur le plan humain, un si grand rôle, il est bon de voir ce qu'elle prétend faire; mais il faut surtout rechercher avec zèle la vraie compréhension de Dieu, qui permet de prouver l'inexactitude de toutes les prétentions émises par l'entendement mortel ou la matière.

La pseudo-vie mortelle est en corrélation avec la croyance au temps divisé en heures, en jours, en mois, en années. Celui-ci prétend fournir aux mortels l'occasion de croître, de devenir plus capables et plus utiles; mais la même croyance soutient aussi qu'elle peut nous ravir l'intelligence, la force, la joie, la liberté et nous condamner à la vieillesse, à la décrépitude, au désespoir. Spirituellement comprise, la croissance est le déroulement, dans la conscience humaine, du bien infini. Le vrai jour correspond aux lumières spirituelles; il consiste à reconnaître avec joie le pouvoir et la présence de Dieu. L'apôtre Pierre écrivait (II Pierre 3:8): "Devant le Seigneur un jour est comme mille ans et mille ans sont comme un jour." Mrs. Eddy déclare, à la page 598 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*): "Un instant de conscience divine, l'intelligence spirituelle de la Vie et de l'Amour, est un avant-goût de l'éternité." Et une page plus loin elle ajoute: "C'est par l'éternité que Dieu mesure les années que l'Ame remplit."

La révélation de la Science Chrétienne a projeté sur les Écritures une lumière nouvelle, de sorte que le genre humain peut beaucoup mieux comprendre la nature de Dieu et les œuvres du Maître. De nos jours, les méthodes spirituelles permettent de guérir la maladie, le péché, la souffrance, la pauvreté, la crainte. Mainte croyance aveugle cède à la compréhension de ce fait: la loi de Dieu, du bien, est toujours opérante. L'affliction, le péché, l'isolement, la crainte disparaissent lorsque se montre la lumière spirituelle du jour de Dieu.

Aux approches d'une nouvelle année, une personne qui étudiait la Science Chrétienne se trouvait en face de problèmes opiniâtres concernant les ressources, l'emploi, les décisions à prendre; et son avenir l'inquiétait beaucoup. Au sens mortel, il ne lui paraissait guère possible de passer le Jour de l'An dans la joie.

Mais cette Scientiste savait par expérience qu'en étudiant les Écritures et les ouvrages de Mrs. Eddy, on peut acquérir la compréhension nécessaire pour résoudre n'importe quel problème humain; et c'est dans ces livres qu'elle chercha l'inspiration. Elle trouva dans la Bible et dans les œuvres de Mrs. Eddy maints passages sur le renouvellement spirituel, et d'autres ayant trait au temps. Cherchant à spiritualiser sa pensée, elle médita ces citations dans un esprit de prière. Au moment où les cloches de minuit annonçaient la fin de l'année, elle lisait le dernier de ces passages. Élevant ses pensées, elle renouvela en toute humilité sa résolution de chercher plus sincèrement encore à comprendre et à utiliser l'"heureuse nouvelle année" comme période de développement spirituel. De nouveau elle résolut avec joie qu'elle démontrerait la Vérité jusque dans les détails de la vie quotidienne, prouvant ainsi que l'Amour divin est toujours présent pour guérir et bénir. Ce travail eut une grande récompense dans le domaine de l'Esprit, et le déroulement des richesses spirituelles pourvut jour après jour aux besoins immédiats.

Ceux qui, cessant d'accorder leur confiance à la matière et aux méthodes matérielles, cherchent à comprendre Dieu, trouvent la radieuse lumière de la connaissance spirituelle, éclairant de plus en plus leur pensée; dans cette compréhension, ils trouvent la substance et la joie véritables, car l'homme demeure à jamais dans la présence de l'Esprit, de l'Amour infini.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Peasant

This gnarled and twisted apple tree,
Bent down and grumbling at the weather,
Is a peasant out of Normandy,
Where men and orchards live together.

He has but little left of spring,
Not handsome but a good provider,
With less of April blossoming
Than autumns spent in making cider.

YETZA GILLESPIE

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With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittances payable to:

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1940

General Call For Loans To U. S. Forecast

N. E. Council President visions demand upon all to contribute to funds for defense.

Ralph E. Flanders, President of the New England Council, said today he saw indications of a coming demand "upon all of us alike" —including wage earners—"to divert a part of our personal incomes into loans in one form or another to our Government."

In a "new year's statement," issued to the Associated Press, the head of the business promotional organization asserted that, while business was rising, largely as a result of the defense program, there was another side to the picture—the cost of the program reckoned in billions of dollars.

"A few of the billions of this cost will be raised by taxation," he said. "The remainder must come from borrowings thereby adding enormously to our national debt, the interest on which must be paid in dollars each year, and these dollars in turn must be taken right out of the pockets of the taxpayer.

"And it is not alone the bankers and financial institutions from whom our Government will borrow. Already the handwriting is on the wall, pointing to a coming demand upon all of us alike, whether wage-worker, manager, or investor. . . . Large proportions of business profits will be recaptured by the taxing authorities about as rapidly as they are earned."

The Springfield, Vt., industrialist called for a "full dollar's worth of public service for each dollar of taxation" and for opposition to any "reckless spending of the people's money."

"We are being urged," he added, "to speed up our present program of defense production in the belief that by so doing we may be spared from direct participation in the world conflict. I say, let us all work to that end with all of our resources, material and spiritual, being confident that if we do so, our efforts to remain at peace will succeed."

Mr. Flanders said that November found the New England Council's business activity index at the highest level in a decade—more than 10 per cent above the estimated normal.

A statement by Roger Johnson, New England Council statistician, said the section's business activity in November increased 2.6 per cent over the preceding month, and that it was 3.6 higher than in November, 1939. He estimated that $1,500,000,000 in defense contracts had been allocated to New England.

Calling All Cars To Change Plates

If you haven't registered your automobile for 1941 then your right to drive it on a public highway expires at 12:01 midnight tonight. 1940 plates may be kept on cars until noon tomorrow, provided the motorist has in his possession either his 1941 plates or his new registration certificate. Insurance policies on all 1940 registrations expire at midnight tonight.

State registry offices were crowded today as motorists flocked to get their 1941 plates. At the rate plates are being issued it is expected that the number 800,000 will be given out for the first time in the State's history this year. In 1940, 797,357 plates were issued.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Clearing and colder tonight; Wednesday fair, continued moderately cold; moderate northwest winds tonight becoming gentle Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight about 32 degrees.

New England: Clearing and colder tonight; Wednesday fair, continued moderately cold.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate to fresh west to northwest winds tonight diminishing over south portion Wednesday; weather fair tonight and Wednesday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Fresh west and northwest winds over extreme north, moderate northwest winds tonight, shifting to northeast and east Wednesday over central portion and moderate north winds tonight shifting to northeast and east Wednesday over extreme south portion; weather cloudy at times over north and scattered clouds over south portion tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	37	36	New Orleans	55	64
Chicago	34	33	New York	41	45
Denver	28	25	Norfolk	35	55
Kansas City	41	39	Philadelphia	38	46
Los Angeles	53	53	St. Louis	37	40
Miami	57	57	San Francisco	40	56
Minneapolis	30	29	Washington	38	..

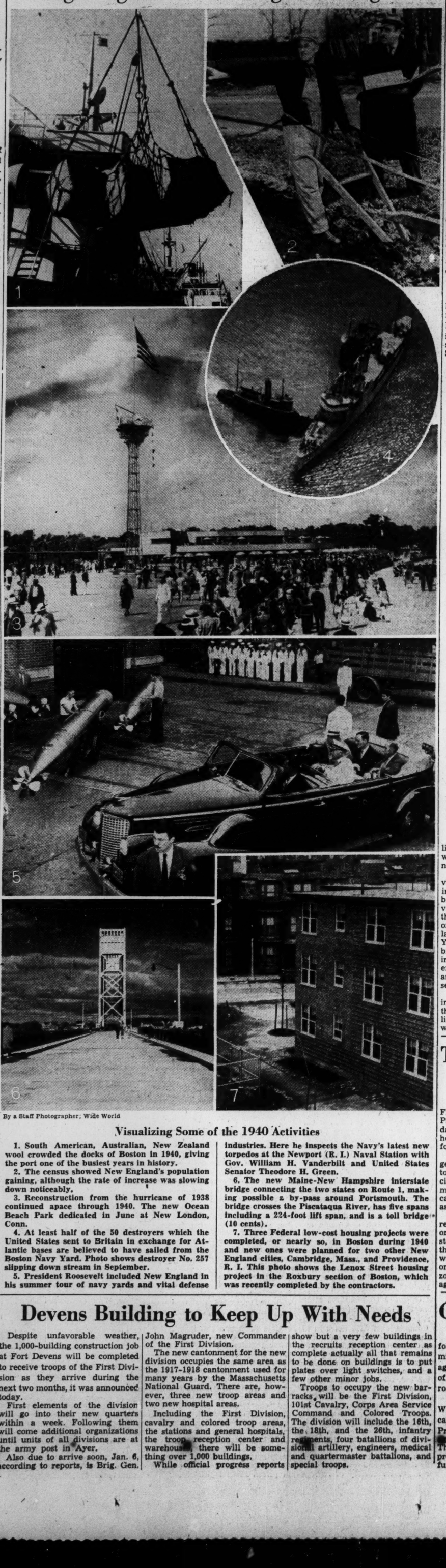
A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., December 31.
B—Minimum for the previous twelve hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:48 p. m., E. S. T.; height 10.6 feet.
Wednesday, 1:24 a. m., E. S. T.; height 9.4 feet.
Wednesday, 1:38 p. m.; E. S. T.; height 10.1 feet.
Thursday, 2:11 a. m., E. S. T.; height 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles by 4:51 p. m. Tuesday.
Light all vehicles by 4:52 p. m. Wednesday.

High Lights in New England Progress



By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

Visualizing Some of the 1940 Activities

1. South American, Australian, New Zealand wool crowded the docks of Boston in 1940, giving the port one of the busiest years in history.

2. The census showed New England's population gaining, although the rate of increase was slowing down noticeably.

3. Reconstruction from the hurricane of 1938 continued apace through 1940. The new Ocean Beach Park dedicated in June at New London, Conn.

4. At least half of the 50 destroyers which the United States sent to Britain in exchange for Atlantic bases are believed to have sailed from the Boston Navy Yard. Photo shows destroyer No. 257 slipping down stream in September.

5. President Roosevelt included New England in his summer tour of navy yards and vital defense industries. Here he inspects the Navy's latest new torpedos at the Newport (R. I.) Naval Station with Gov. William H. Vanderbilt and United States Senator Theodore H. Green.

6. The new Maine-New Hampshire interstate bridge connecting the two states on Route 1, making possible a by-pass around Portsmouth. The bridge crosses the Piscataqua River, has five spans including a 224-foot lift span, and is a toll bridge (10 cents).

7. Three Federal low-cost housing projects were completed, or nearly so, in Boston during 1940 and new ones were planned for two other New England cities, Cambridge, Mass., and Providence, R. I. This photo shows the Lenox Street housing project in the Roxbury section of Boston, which was recently completed by the contractors.

New England Looks Back Over Best Year in Decade

New England bids farewell tonight to its best if most sober year in a decade. From Stamford in Connecticut far northward to Fort Kent in Maine, 1940 was a year that brought prosperity. But it was a year, too, in which the accent on Yankee life shifted from peace to war. New England joined the country in girding the United States to become "the great arsenal of democracy."

Notwithstanding the profound effects which the war brought to New England, 1940 was a progressive year. The stimulus of increased business raised the regional income. Agriculture and industry, the farmer and the laborer, laid up small surpluses or paid a few dividends. More workers were employed than for many years and for the first time since the economic depression local relief rolls dropped noticeably.

Notable Events

While the return of relative prosperity was the underlying and fundamental development in New England during 1940, the year saw important accomplishments and spectacular events in this region. Some of these were as follows:

The first destroyers in the group of 50 which the United States traded for Atlantic bases with Britain sailed from Boston Harbor in September.

The American Legion, holding its annual convention in Boston in September, abandoned its "strict neutrality" stand for a policy of co-operation with victims of the aggressor nations.

In politics, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall was re-elected in Massachusetts by less than 6,000 votes while Republican administrations were overturned in Rhode Island and Connecticut.

President Roosevelt made a tour of New England naval yards and defense industries in August. During the presidential campaign both Mr. Roosevelt and Wendel. Willkie campaigned in the region.

Large additions were made to New England forts, army camps and navy yards. Construction was started on two large army airports at Chicopee, Mass., and Bangor, Maine; and a $25,000,000 naval air base at Quonset Point, R. I.

The first soldier in the Nation's new conscript army came from Everett, Mass., John Edward Lawton, a volunteer.

Two Earthquakes

Two earthquakes in December which did practically no damage provided a spectacular diversion from routine affairs.

New England was catipulted briefly into the national scene over the census issue when United States Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire carried on a one-man fight against the Administration over certain questions to be asked.

An old-fashioned blizzard, the kind grandfather used to tell about, struck New England on St. Valentine's Day.

Other Movements

These were the year's highlights in New England but there were many other accomplishments, not to be passed unnoticed.

Four outstanding highway developments were completed during the year, a $3,000,000 toll bridges at Portsmouth, N. H., providing a by-pass around the city; the Jamestown Bridge across part of Narragansett Bay in Rhode Island, reducing the drive from New York to Cape Cod by 50 miles; a bridge over the Housatonic River in Connecticut, latest project for extending the Merritt Parkway; and extension of the parkway itself.

In Massachusetts the State Minimum Wage Commission ordered that minimum wages be established for 200,000 women office workers and 14,000 waitresses and set up wage boards to determine the amounts effective in 1941.

The returns from the United States census late in the summer indicated that Connecticut, Maine and New Hampshire are the fastest growing of the New England states. Massachusetts population remained almost at the 1930 level and Vermont showed a slight population decrease. The total population of New England was set by the census at 8,426,566. Metropolitan Boston remained the fifth largest metropolitan region in the nation.

Building of Ships

Toward the close of the year New England was assured of a revival of ship building comparable to that of the First World War and recalling shipbuilding days of the 19th century. A $13,000,000 expansion program of the Fore River Yards was begun by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation—the same yards where the $21,000,000 aircraft carrier Wasp was built and put in commission this year at the Army Base in Boston. A new ship yard to build commercial ships for Britain was under construction for Portland, Maine; and the Bath Iron Works at Bath was building warships at full capacity.

Turning from guns to butter, New England welcomed the food stamp plan in 1940, no less than eight large cities inaugurating the Federal Surplus Commodities program. Cities joining the Federal system were: Bangor and Portland, Maine; Manchester and Hillsborough County, New Hampshire; Boston, Springfield and Lynn, Massachusetts; Hartford and New Haven, Connecticut.

New England became the haven for political and child refugees from Europe during the summer and autumn. Of the British children coming to the United States about 50 found new homes in the Greater Boston area and elsewhere in New England many others were cared for. People from all the six states co-operated with the United States Committee for the Care of European Children and unquestionably there were many more New England homes anxious and willing to take the refugees than there were children.

In the Courts

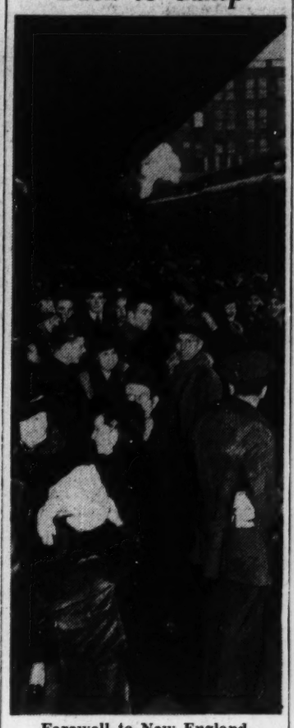
In legal matters the First Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston raised a fundamental question under the National Labor Relations Act with a decision compelling employers, who had refused to hire men with previous records of union activity, to reinstate the men with pay for the time lost in not working on jobs the men never had. The case went to the United States Supreme Court.

In transportation, Massachusetts continued its fight to prevent abandonment of the Old Colony Railroad. While some stations on the South Shore commuter service were temporarily re-opened the nub of the case depended upon whether or not the Interstate Commerce Commission would include the Old Colony in the reorganization of the New Haven Railroad. One of the last narrow gauge railroads in the country disappeared with the liquidation of the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad.

In the field of business, commerce between New England and South America reached a record peak in 1940 through the Port of Boston. Moore-McCormack Lines reported four times as many ships in service between the East Coast of South America and Boston as normally. The cargo movement showed a 250 per cent increase over 1939, the new activity being attributed largely to the war. Trade likewise between New England and the Far East gained heavily due to larger shipments of rubber, tin and other raw materials.

This stimulation of business in the Port of Boston reflected the general outlook for next year. Predictions by business leaders were virtually unanimous that 1941 would be a prosperous and busy year for New England.

Back to Camp



Farewell to New England

Their Christmas holiday over, more than 500 young New England soldiers said goodbye to relatives and friends in Boston's South Station yesterday as they boarded a special train for Camp Hulen, Texas. The men arrived home on furlough a week ago. More than 2,000 wives, mothers, sweethearts and children were at the station to see the troops off.

Churches Plan Services For New Year Eve

Amid tonight's boisterous revelry in downtown Boston, many will turn to churches in the City's center to give the New Year a more thoughtful reception.

Colder and clearing is the Weather Bureau's forecast for tonight.

The auditorium of the Tremont Temple Baptist Church, which seats 2,400, was filled last New Year's eve, and a similar program is scheduled for tonight. A novel angle has been added by the introduction of a "Professor Quiz" event, in which five business women of the church and five of its men members will be asked questions from the Bible. The quiz will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. C. Gordon Brownville, pastor of the Temple.

Dr. Brownville also will show colored pictures taken on his travels in the Holy Land. Refreshments will be served later. A communion service closing the old year will be held from 11:30 to 12. The program starts at 8:30.

Between 700 and 800 are expected tonight by the Park Street Church (Congregational) for its program opening at 8. The first hour will be given to a concert by the church quartette and organist, the second to a public meeting by two young people's groups, and the third to a social hour with refreshments.

The regular watch night service begins at 11 p. m. The Rev. Dr. James Oliver Buswell of Faith Theological Seminary, Wilmington, Del., will deliver the sermon.

The watch night service at the Cathedral of St. Paul's, held every year for more than a quarter of a century, will again fill the church, which seats 1,000, it is anticipated. The service begins at 11 p. m. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. John S. Moses of the Cathedral staff.

According to its custom of many years, King's Chapel will hold a service of evening prayer, followed by Holy Communion. There will be no sermon. The service is from 8-9 p. m.

A very happy new year was wished to the people of Massachusetts today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

"I trust it will be a year," he said, "in which we will be united in preparing ourselves as a Nation to guard our security so strongly that no other Nation or dictator will ever dare to attack our shores or spread propaganda that is foreign to our American ideals. Much hard work and more sacrifice on the part of every citizen is needed."

Electric Boat Co. To Hire 2,500

GROTON, Conn., Dec. 31 (AP)—The Electric Boat Company will engage 2,500 new employees in the next nine months to attain its goal of delivering one submarine a month to the United States Navy.

Vice-President L. Y. Spear said today that the company hired 1,300 new employees recently to swell its staff to 3,900 and that it would have 6,400 workers by next September.

A spokesman for the shipyards, which heretofore has delivered submarines to the Navy at an approximate rate of one every three months, said the plant hoped to reach the one-a-month peak by next November or December.

Air Base Plan Splits Opinion In Weymouth

Proponents of dirigible base for navy seek to call special town meeting.

Residents of Weymouth, Mass., were split into two camps today over a proposal of the United States Navy to construct a $5,000,000 dirigible base there.

So keen was the dispute that supporters of the base announced they intended to force the calling of a town meeting despite the objections of a majority of the Selectmen.

Ronald L. White, Chairman of the Weymouth Airport Committee, said today that he had enough signatures to call a special meeting on the question of town action on the proposed lighter-than-air craft base.

Plans Town Meeting

Mr. White said that only 100 signatures would be required on a special petition for a town meeting. His meeting is scheduled for Friday which is the day after the time set by the Selectmen for a meeting with the town counsel to consider the dirigible base issue.

Mr. White's action followed a refusal by the Board of Selectmen last night to set a date for a special town meeting to consider the base proposal, which was outlined to the townspeople last Thursday by Capt. Charles E. Rosendahl, a leading lighter-than-air officer of the United States Navy.

Captain Rosendahl, it was learned, is placing his recommendations for a New England base, including some five or six possible sites in and around Boston, today before Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox. It was indicated at the Weymouth hearing that Captain Rosendahl favored the Weymouth site as attested by several visits to it and a public appearance before the townspeople.

Action Called Urgent

The urgency for some sort of town action on the dirigible base was indicated by Mr. White's announcement that the Navy expected to start work on the base about March 1. At the meeting last night Mr. White said that he would like to be able to tell Captain Rosendahl that the town was cordial to the base idea and pleaded in favor of the motion of Selectman Joseph A. Fern for a special town meeting on Feb. 5.

Selectman George E. Lane said that he had consulted the Attorney General and had been informed that if the Navy wanted the land, it could take it anyway. He questioned, therefore, the necessity of a town meeting. On this point Mr. White stated over the telephone that the cost of a town meeting was something less than $200 and that he did not propose to allow this small sum and the opposition of five men to prevent the town from expressing its opinion on a $5,000,000 proposition and its possible benefits to the town.

Representative-elect Everett E. Callahan, Clerk of Selectmen, said that the overwhelming majority of residents of the South Weymouth section was opposed to having the base there. Mr. Callahan also inquired whether the town would have to provide schools for the children of Navy personnel and said that there was no housing available for the married men.

Community Fund Dinner on Monday At Copley-Plaza

Preliminary Dinner for the 1941 Community Fund campaign, to be given Monday evening at the Copley-Plaza, will mark the first important step in intensive preparations for the 1941 campaign which begins Jan. 18 and continues to Feb. 5.

The 1941 quota is $4,883,000, according to Henry R. Guild, fund General Chairman. Mrs. Bernard C. Weld is Chairman of the fund, and Mrs. Paul G. Courtney Vice-Chairman of the dinner committee. Other members of the committee are Mrs. Arthur W. Bell, Mrs. Frederick N. Blodgett, Thomas N. Dabney, Mrs. Charles Devens, Mrs. Louis A. Frothingham, G. Peabody Gardiner, Maurice M. Osborne, Mrs. Carleton Pike, Mrs. Edward P. Roberts, Mrs. Edwin S. Webster and Miss Mary E. Williams.

Boston Schools Reopen Thursday

Boston school children, after almost two weeks of vacation, will go back to their studies on Thursday. This corrects an earlier story that books would be tucked away until Jan. 6. Many of the children took advantage of the long holiday to visit relatives and friends out of the State while others remained at home all the while hoping for the snow that didn't come.

Outside of Boston some schools already have resumed sessions while others will not open until Monday.

Maine Armory Contracts

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 31 (AP)—Maine's Military Defense Commission awarded yesterday contracts in excess of $100,000 each for construction of armories at South Portland and Saco.

Tanker Fails to Leave Boston As Crew Strikes for Risk Pay

The crew of the oil tanker H. M. Flagler, an American vessel under Panama registry, went on strike at dawn in Boston Harbor today an hour before the ship was to sail for an undisclosed destination.

Fearing a long voyage into dangerous waters because the ship took on supplies estimated unofficially to last six months, the 28-man crew, all of whom are Americans, waited upon the Captain, asking the oil tanker's destination.

Capt. S. A. Malm, the crew said, refused to divulge this information or explain why a large supply of stores was put aboard. The seamen thereupon demanded an adequate war bonus (usually paid to sailors who sign for trips into the war zones), union recognition, and an agreement covering wages, hours, and other conditions of employment.

When this was refused the crew staged a sit-down strike and the tanker, tied up at the Mexican Petroleum Company dock in Chelsea, did not sail at 6 a. m. as scheduled.

While the seamen went on strike independently of any union, they were supported by the National Maritime Union, a Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, whose local officials pointed out that only last week two American seamen were lost off the African coast when another tanker, the Charles H. Pratt, a sister ship of the Flagler and also under Panamanian registry, was sunk under circumstances not made clear.

Devens Building to Keep Up With Needs

Despite unfavorable weather, the 1,000-building construction job at Fort Devens will be completed to receive troops of the First Division as they arrive during the next two months, it was announced today.

First elements of the division will go into their new quarters within a week. Following them will come additional organizations until units of all divisions are at the army post in Ayer.

Also due to arrive soon, Jan. 6, according to reports, is Brig. Gen. John Magruder, new Commander of the First Division.

The new cantonment for the new division occupies the same area as the 1917-1918 cantonment used for many years by the Massachusetts National Guard. There are, however, three new troop areas and two new hospital areas.

Including the First Division, cavalry and colored troop areas, the stations and general hospitals, the troop reception center and warehouses, there will be something over 1,000 buildings.

While official progress reports show but a very few buildings in the recruits reception center as complete actually all that remains to be done on buildings is to put plates over light switches, and a few other minor jobs.

Troops to occupy the new barracks, will be the First Division, 101st Cavalry, Corps Area Service Command and Colored Troops. The division will include the 16th, the 18th, and the 26th, infantry regiments, four batallions of divisional artillery, engineers, medical and quartermaster battalions, and special troops.

Court Dismisses $650,000 Suit

Judge Francis J. Good of Suffolk Superior Court today dismissed without costs a $650,000 suit against trustees of the sinking fund of the Boston & Providence Railroad Company.

The suit was brought by Bentley W. Warren and Charles W. Mulcahy, trustees of the Boston & Providence in reorganization, against the sinking fund trustees. The latter were charged with improperly investing the sinking fund, founded to retire the road's bonds, by purchasing the railroad's stock.

The Judge found that the Railroad was guilty of laches—negligent delay—"in prosecuting any claim it may ever have had against the respondents and their predecessors."

Defendants named in the suit included Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy; Arthur P. Russell, President of the Old Colony line; John E. Thayer, Jr.; John R. Macomber; G. P. Gardner; and the Provident Institution for Savings.

Bats Use an Echo System In Successful 'Blind Flying'

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Although bats have fair vision day or night, one of the strangest bat tales ever told concerns their ability at "blind flying," disclosed today by Robert Galambos and Donald R. Griffin, Harvard researchists, who gave joint reports before the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Philadelphia.

Only recently has an instrument been developed, the fathometer, which measures the time it takes for sound waves to travel from the bottom of a boat to ocean or lake bed and return, and which translates this data automatically into depth readings so that a skipper can tell how deep the water is beneath him. Within the last year a similar device, called an "absolute altimeter" has been developed for aviation pilots.

But, according to Mr. Griffin and Mr. Galambos, bats use a similar system. They found that flying bats are warned of obstacles in their path by emitting high-pitched sounds inaudible to the human ear, then listening for the echo. Bats are not blind, but so acute is their "supersonic" blind-flying system that they do not need to see, the Harvard biologists conclude. This accounts for their extraordinary ability to fly swiftly through pitch-dark caves without once striking a wall or projection.

Mammalogists have long suspected that bats emitted sounds inaudible to the human ear because they noticed that when handling these creatures the bats would cry out audibly for a while and then no sound could be heard, although the mouth would remain open. Detection was achieved with a thermionic device developed by Prof. G. W. Pierce at the Cruft Physics Laboratory at Harvard. The sounds were found loudest at about 50,000 vibrations a second. Only very few human ears can detect sounds with more than 20,000 vibrations a second.

The investigators had an ingenious method of proving their theory. They erected a barrier of vertical wires in a closed room and used the supersonic apparatus to record the cries. Most of the time the bats managed to miss the wires, but the percentage of hits was 36.5, which did not change even after the bats were blindfolded.

According to Mr. Griffin, these researches should end the fears of persons who encounter bats in a dark room or attic and anticipate that the flying animal will strike them. Actually the bats will normally perceive and avoid the human intruder through sound echoes.

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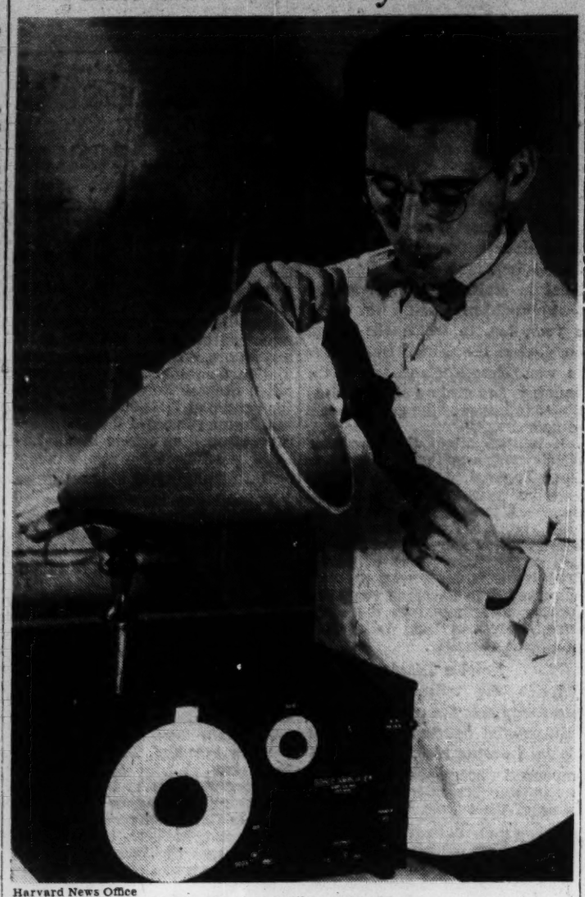
239.00 to 269.00 Fur Coats	NOW 188.00
295.00 to 345.00 Fur Coats	NOW 258.00
395.00 to 450.00 Fur Coats	NOW 328.00
110.00 Cloth Coats with Fur	NOW 68.00
125.00 Cloth Coats with Fur	NOW 78.00
150.00 Cloth Coats with Fur	NOW 98.00
49.00 to 69.00 Cloth Coats mostly without Fur	NOW 38.00
69.50 Dresses	NOW 39.00
85.00 Dresses	NOW 49.00
98.50 Dresses	NOW 59.00
49.95 and 59.00 Dresses	NOW 27.00
39.95 and 45.00 Dresses	NOW 23.00
25.00 to 35.00 Dresses	NOW 14.00
Costume Suits	NOW ½ PRICE!
59.50 to 69.50 Two and Three-piece Suits	NOW 38.00
39.95 and 49.95 Two-piece Suits	NOW 18.00
17.95 to 22.95 Sports Shop Dresses	NOW 9.00
22.95 to 29.95 Sports Shop Dresses	NOW 16.00
29.95 to 39.95 Sports Shop Dresses	NOW 22.00

In many cases intermediate markdowns have been taken.

Bats Hear Their Way 'Round



Harvard News Office

They'l Not Collide With You

Robert Galambos, Harvard researchist, studies the high-pitched, supersonic sounds which enable bats to "fly blind" in pitch-dark caves. Bats utter staccato sounds, far too high for human ears to hear. The echoes of the sounds, reverberating from walls or other objects, warn the bats when approaching obstacles, Mr. Galambos and Donald R. Griffin, an associate, have shown. The apparatus here shown is a special supersonic sound analyzer, used in the bat studies and developed by Prof. G. W. Pierce, of the Harvard Physics Laboratories.

Bay State's Legislature To Meet on New Year's Day

Massachusetts' 152nd Great and General Court convenes tomorrow for the ritualistic ceremonies of qualifying members, electing officers and preparing the way for the inauguration of Governor Leverett Saltonstall for his second term at high noon on Thursday.

Returning to the historic legislative chambers on Beacon Hill after a recess of more than 16 months, the longest in General Court annals, the 240 members of the House of Representatives will re-elect Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston as Speaker and the 40 members of the Senate will elect Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose to succeed the retiring Joseph R. Cotton as President of the Upper Branch.

According to tradition the oldest member in point of service in each branch will serve as temporary presiding officer in the respective chambers. In the Senate Senator Cornelius R. Haley (R) of Rowley will act, while Representative-elect John F. Foster (R) of Somerville will preside in the House.

Certifies Election

After Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State for the past 20 years, certifies the election of the 1941-42 legislators, Governor Saltonstall, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill and the Executive Council are escorted into the House to administer the oath of office to the members of the House. A similar ceremony is performed in the Senate.

In each branch the members then proceed to elect their presiding officers by roll-call vote. After the election the presiding officers deliver short addresses.

Immediately thereafter the two branches will elect their Clerk, Assistant Clerk, and Sergeant-at-Arms. The incumbents are expected to be re-elected. In the Senate they are Irving N. Hayden of Wollaston, Clerk, and Thomas A. Chawick of Lowell, Assistant Clerk. In the House the Clerk is Lawrence R. Grove of Jamaica Plain while the Assistant Clerk is Edward Aldrich of Boston. The Sergeant-at-Arms is Charles O. Holt, who has held the position for 20 years.

Other formal duties to be performed at the organization session of the Legislature tomorrow are the selection of Chaplains to serve in each branch, the choice being made by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, revision of rules governing each branch, and appointment by the President and the Speaker of members to the various committees. The members are assigned to their permanent seats in the House and Senate. After a few other formalities, the Legislature adjourns until 11 a. m. Thursday.

Meet in Caucus

Prior to the official organization session, the members of the Republican and Democratic parties of each branch will assemble in caucuses to elect party leaders. House Republicans are expected to re-elect Representative William A. Jones (R), of Barnstable, as Republican Floor Leader, while House Democrats have several candidates for the position of Democratic Floor Leader. In the Senate, Republicans are expected to choose Senator Jarvis Hunt (R), of North Attleboro, as Republican Floor Leader, while the Democratic choice probably will be Senator Chester A. Dolan, Jr., (D), of Boston.

Representative Rudolph F. King (R), of Millis, is expected to be named Republican Whip in the House by Speaker Herter, who is also planning to appoint Representative Arthur I. Burgess (R), of Quincy, as House Chairman of the Legislative Committee on the Judiciary.

Ordinarily, these two positions are occupied by one legislator, but Representative Herter two years ago started the practice of separating them. They are among the most important posts in the House.

The inauguration ceremonies on Thursday will be colorful but stereotyped.

The House and Senate will convene at 11 a. m. and, after short sessions in their respective chambers, will assemble in joint session in the House chamber to await the Governor.

Escorts Committee

Sergeant-at-Arms Holt, dressed in his black frock coat and black silk hat with its cockade and carrying the gold-tiped white mace, symbol of authority, will be busy escorting committees between the two branches and to the Governor's office to announce to the Governor that the Legislature is ready to receive him, the Lieutenant Governor and members of the new Executive Council for the inauguration ceremonies.

Prior to this notification, the Governor will be escorted from his Chestnut Hill home to the State House by Col. Daniel Tyler, Jr., at 10:15 a. m. Mrs. Saltonstall will be escorted to the State House and to the Speaker's Gallery in the House at 10:45 a. m. The Lieutenant Governor will be escorted from his Braintree home to the State House by Major Samuel O. Smith at 10 a. m.

Mrs. Saltonstall's party and Mrs. Cahill and her party will be escorted to the Speaker's Gallery shortly before the inauguration ceremony starts in the House.

At exactly 11:45 a. m. the Governor will be escorted from the Executive Chambers to the House of Representatives by Sergeant-at-Arms Holt. The accompanying party will include Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, Daniel J. Lynch, the Governor's Chief Secretary, the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop Emeritus of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts and the Governor's great uncle, Lieutenant Goevrnor Cahill, the eight newly-elected members of the Executive Council, the other elected state-wide officials, the Governor's Military Staff and others.

Administer Oath

To the accompaniment of a 19-gun salute fired on Boston Common Senator Goodwin, President of the Senate, will administer the oath to Governor Saltonstall and to Lieutenant Governor Cahill directly afterward.

Immediately the Governor will then deliver his 33-page inaugural address in which he will make numerous recommendations to the Republican-controlled Legislature.

The Executive Council members will take their oath of office directly after the Governor's inaugural address.

Upon completion of the ceremony the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, their wives, President Goodwin and Speaker Herter will hold a reception in the Hall of Flags.

The crowd at the inauguration, the first at which a Massachusetts Governor has started a second term since Joseph B. Ely in 1933, will overflow the galleries into the corridors outside the House. In addition spectators will be seated in the Gardner Auditorium. At both the latter places amplifiers will be set up. Several radio stations will broadcast the ceremonies and the Governor's address.

Justices of the Supreme, Superior and Land Courts will occupy reserved seats in the House Chamber, according to tradition.

Maine, N. H. Governors In Chairs Jan. 2

Two new Governors will take office in northern New England States Thursday when inaugural ceremonies are held at Augusta, Maine, and Concord, N. H. The new State executives—Sumner Sewall of Maine and Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire—are both Republicans.

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 31 (AP)—The inauguration of the incoming Republican Governor, Sumner Sewall of Bath, President of the Maine Senate for the past two years, will be held Jan. 2. He will take over the reins handled the past four years by Lewis O. Barrows (R) of Newport, and his inaugural address is expected to contain references to finances and economy practices.

Various "luxury" taxes, including a tobacco and cigaret levy, loom for consideration by Maine legislators who will convene in regular session tomorrow and face the task of providing additional funds to finance old age assistance, other welfare programs, and general activities.

L. Smith Dunnack, Reviser of Statutes, said here that while "no definite" requests had been received to draft tax measures, he had received intimation that several bills designed to effect luxury taxation would be placed before the lawmakers, the majority of whom will be Republicans.

Before the solons get down to the business of receiving bills, they will dispose of the "night before" activities at caucuses, in which various officers and departmental heads will be nominated.

At separate Senate and House caucuses nominations will be made for House Speaker and Senate President. Departmental heads will be nominated at joint House-Senate meetings.

George D. Varney (R) of Berwick is unopposed for Speaker, while Senators Nathaniel Tompkins (R) of Houlton and Francis H. Friend (R) of Skowhegan are seeking the Senate Presidency.

The Legislature will be made up of 160 Republicans—129 in the House and 31 in the Senate—and 24 Democrats, 22 in the House and two in the upper branch. There will be 89 new members in the House and eight in the Senate. Several women are included in the personnel.

N. H. Inaugural

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 31—With the 172nd Field Artillery, National Guard, of Manchester, serving as guard of honor, Governor-elect Robert O. Blood will be inaugurated Thursday with colorful ceremonies at the State Capitol.

The Republican Governor-elect and former President of the State Senate, rose to the highest State office without the support of the retiring Governor, Francis P. Murphy, who had supported James C. Farmer of Keene for the party nomination.

Dr. Blood is a native of Enfield. He is a graduate of Dartmouth Medical School and served in the United States Medical Corps with the American Expeditionary Forces during the World War. The Governor-elect is a member of the American Medical Association and is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

Vermont Balanced Budget Aim To Rule New Appropriations

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 31—The State departments administering government in Vermont are looking forward to the convening here on Jan. 7 of the biennial session of the General Assembly. Reports of department activities show them to have been well conducted during the past two years and appended are long lists of what the departments hope the 1941 Legislature will bring them as reward. Dampening their ardor, however, comes their new Gov.-Elect William H. Wills, who has declared in no uncertain terms that department demands will be filled only so far as a balanced budget will permit.

There are awards that are certain to be given to some departments; for instance, approximately $300,000 needed in connection with induction of the Vermont National Guard into Federal service; perhaps another $500,000 for a new State office building to relieve crowded offices and to replace one building where overloading has made its safety questionable. This building houses the departments of highways, fish and game and agriculture, and during the most recent earth tremors which shook this area, its occupants set some kind of a speed record for emptying its four floors quickly.

Long Welfare List

Probably the longest list involving increased expenditures comes from the Department of Public Welfare, of which Timothy C. Dale is Commissioner. He notes in his report that "scores of requests for improvements" have come from the heads of institutions under his direction. These include additional funds for child welfare, for aid to the blind, for dependent children, for the division of probation and parole; construction of a combined chapel and assembly building at the State hospital, a new ward building for male patients, new ventilation system for the dining rooms, and purchase of two adjoining properties.

At the Brandon school for mentally defective children: Provisions for a greater variety of segregation and funds to employ a parole officer or social worker to supervise discharged patients; accommodations for school and winter recreation through a combined auditorium-school building.

At the State Prison: New tower on southwest wall and reinforcement of east wall, construction of a new gymnasium and transfer of power plant outside the prison walls and increased salaries for prison employees.

At the Women's Reformatory: Construction of a new nurses' home to cost $15,000; changes in plant to cost $20,000.

At the Weeks School for delinquent children: Land and plant improvement $16,000; construction of building to house employees $20,000, and funds to construct a swimming pool for inmates of the school.

Need for More Airports

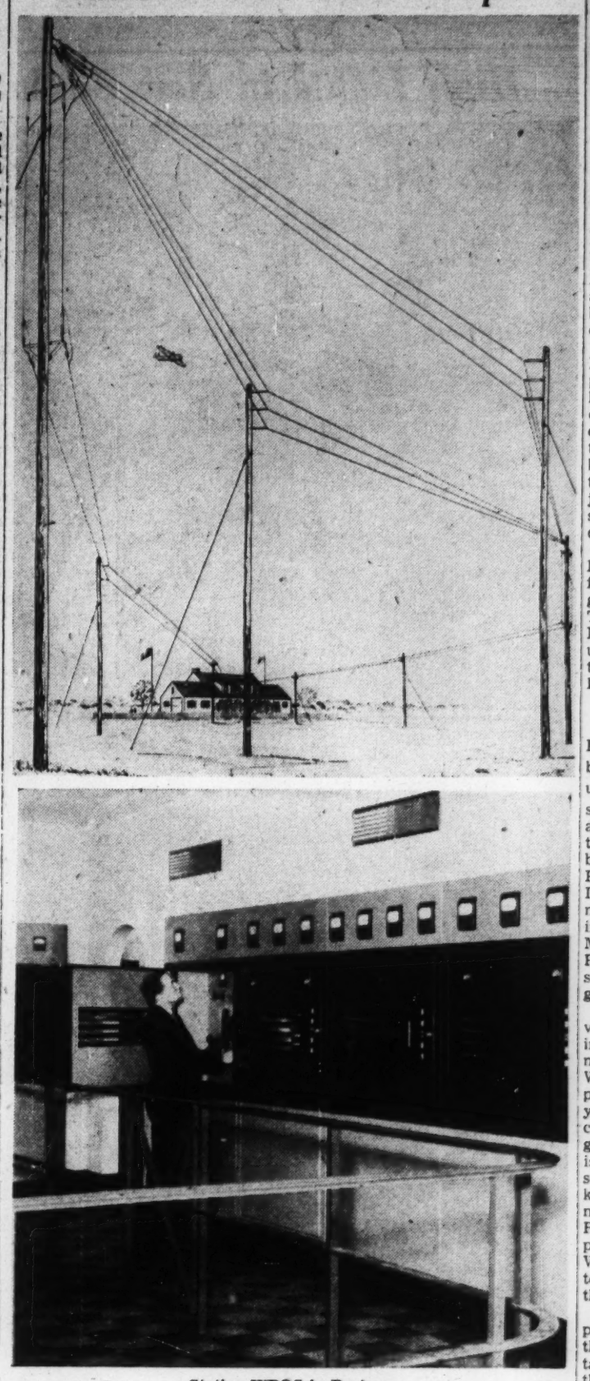
The aeronautics division of the State Motor Vehicle Department has pointed out a growing need for more airports, and legislative action will be asked to develop fields at Newport and Rutland with the aid of anticipated Federal funds.

Nearly every State department has requested additional funds with which to carry on during the next two years.

Outside of State departments, the Vermont Farm Bureau seems to have the longest request list that will be presented the incoming Legislature. Its program includes an increase in the number of motor vehicle patrolmen and installation of a two-way radio system; a lower registration fee for trucks used exclusively for farm purposes; amendment of the Bangs disease law to make it more effective; an appropriation to aid county extension services and establishment of a poultry course and experiment station at the University of Vermont.

Other organizations are advocating legislation for pre-marital tests, jury service for women; establishment of kindergartens with State aid, greater aid to the physically handicapped and changes in prison labor legislation.

Hub Short-Wave Center to Open



Station WBOS in Boston

Top is an artist's drawing of the Westinghouse transmitter building at Hull, Mass., which houses the medium wave transmitter of WBZ and the short wave transmitter of WBOS. In the foreground (actually the rear or shore side of the station) may be seen one of the two rhombic, or "diamond" directional antennas beamed toward South America and Europe. The lower photo shows James O. Wood, chief engineer, before one of the panels of WBOS.

Short-Wave Station WBOS Is Ready to Make Its Debut

Debut on the air tonight of Station WBOS, the new Westinghouse international short-wave station, at the stroke of midnight, will mark for a host of dialers all over the world the substitution of the announcement "Boston" for "Pittsburgh."

In other words, "Pittsburgh" which has come to mean the "United States" not only to American listeners but foreign listeners abroad, is now "Boston," as a result of the official transferring by Westinghouse to Boston of most of the short-wave activities which it formerly carried on in Pittsburgh.

At midnight the new 50-kilowatt transmitter of WBOS will discard the WPIT call it has used for testing purposes during the past month. The station will assume a distinct Boston identity, suffixing to the prescribed "W" the first syllable of Boston.

Six Frequencies

The new short-wave link between this country and the other Americas and Europe will operate on six frequencies—6,140kc, 9,570kc, 11,870kc, 15,210kc, 17,780kc and 21,540kc. These frequencies will enable WBOS to operate all hours of the day in the directions of Latin America and Europe. For the present WBOS will operate between the hours of 4 p. m. to 11 p. m., eastern standard time. Programs will be radiocast two hours in English, three hours in Spanish and two hours in Portuguese.

WBOS will be independently staffed with a full complement of foreign language writers, translators and announcers. It will occupy studios and office space adjoining the studios of WBZ in the Hotel Bradford.

The transmitted of WBOS said to be the first air-cooled, 50-kilowatt short wave unit in this country is Westinghouse designed and built, and occupies a portion of the panel at the Westinghouse transmitter at Hull, Mass.

Advantageous Site

In addition Westinghouse engineers feel that they have one of the most advantageous sites in the United States for the short-wave station. Two directional rhombic or "diamond" antennas are located in ocean salt marsh, regarded as ideal transmitting conditions, as already demonstrated by the standard wavelength transmitter of WBZ.

Entrance of this high-power station into the international field helps bring the nation a step nearer total defense, Lee B. Wailes, Manager of Broadcasting for Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, said in announcing the opening of the station. Westinghouse will bend every energy toward making WBOS one of the most potent forces in effecting friendly intercourse between nations of the Western field, Mr. Wailes concluded.

New England Shifts Plants To Meet Needs

Continued from Page 1

press, $5,000 worth of gauges. He telegraphs his orders for this material and 25 per cent of the telegrams are to New England firms, plants like Leland-Gifford, Worcester; Greenfield Tap and Die; Niles, Bement, Pond, Hartford; Brown and Sharpe, Providence; Waterbury Farrel Foundry; Hendy Machine, Torrington, etc.

These do not appear on the public records. Geometric Tool Company of New Haven, for example, has, on the Government Report only a $2,044 order. Yet, as the country's largest manufacturer of the devices that turn threads on bolts and nuts and machine parts their plant in New Haven is jammed with hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of these indirect orders.

And there is more to it than that. New England is being called upon for considerable finished machine goods by contractors in other areas. To cite an example, the Packard Motor Car Company of Detroit undertook, as everyone knows, to turn out $63,000,000 worth of Rolls Royce airplane engines.

Scattering of Orders

In order to speed up the aid to Britain, Packard did not wait to build an entire new plant and tool up with new machines—although some of that no doubt is following along—but, instead, took one of the original engines all part and brought the various pieces to Powell Cabot at the Massachusetts Industrial and Development Commission in the Park Square Building, Boston, and asked what parts Massachusetts could make so that Packard could concentrate on assembly. Mr. Cabot gave an energetic answer.

The result is that you will find various electrical parts being made in the Springfield area, gears and metal parts being ground in the Worcester section, and other small parts elsewhere. More than that, you might step into a Quincy machine shop and see a certain small gear being ground. You ask what it is and they tell you it's for "so and so out in Worcester." They don't know it, but, actually, they are making a certain gear for that Rolls Royce engine. The Packard Company was the contractor, the Worcester firm was the subcontractor, the Quincy machine shop was the sub-sub contractor.

These subcontracts do not appear on the public records. And there is another extremely important item that does not appear on the records.

That is the direct orders from Britain. These bulk so large in any regional consideration of the defense effort—and they have been so completely omitted from previous considerations—that they will be given separate treatment later in this series.

Highest Point Reached

However, if you take the subcontracts, and the British orders, and add them to the direct Army and Navy orders you get a far different picture than the $1,500,000,000 that appears in the cold record. You begin to see why the index of orders compiled by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts is currently at the highest point ever reached since the index was started back in 1924.

It shows, too, why the statistical index of business activity in the region, as compiled by the New England Council, and based on such items as electrical consumption, movement of freight, bank clearances and such indexes, is creeping higher, to reaches above anything during the past 10 years, though not quite up to 1929 highs.

The rush in New England's machine tool, airplane engine, and related enterprises began with the French and British orders more than a year ago. Considerable ingenuity was shown in overcoming the first bottleneck, namely, scarcity of trained labor. Ten locust years had left their rust on the skilled hands of many plants.

The answer was found by Carl Gray, a young Hartford machine tool executive. He had been appointed by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin to head up a state committee on unemployment. Mr. Gray found that the bulk of unemployment existed among youngsters who had never had a job and older men who needed to brush up their skills.

Training School Started

At the same time he noted the demand from Pratt & Whitney, Colt's Patent Arms and similar plants for skilled workers. These two things added up, in Mr. Gray's thoughts, to a school where young workers might be trained, and experienced workers brushed up. He persuaded the Governor to open one. As a consequence, the wheels of production were speeded up.

The idea was subsequently borrowed by the Federal Government, and the Bureau of Education has opened machine-shop facilities all over the country.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Annual New Year's Eve party of the Boston Y. M. C. A. in the new gymnasium, Y. M. C. A. Building, Huntington Avenue, 9:30 p. m.

New Year's Eve party in Braintree Town Hall, proceeds to send second rolling kitchen to Braintree, England. Entertainment and dancing, 8:00 p. m.

Wednesday

At the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "English and French Rooms," by Mrs. Sayward, 11:00 a. m. "French Paintings," by Mrs. Sayward, 2:00 p. m.

Open house and reception of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts for members and friends, in the clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 4:00-6:00 p. m.

Thursday

At the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Museum Treasures," by Miss Maginnis, 11:00 a. m.

Music at the Gardner Museum, Jeanne Kimball, soprano, Mary Bell Marshall, pianist, 3:45 p. m.

Gertrude Lawrence Starred in Hart-Weill Show at the Colonial

'Lady in the Dark' Combines Fantasy With Musical Comedy

By L. A. Sloper

"Musical play" is the term fixed on, after much deliberation, by Moss Hart and his associates to describe his new piece, "Lady in the Dark." Actually, it is a potpourri of musical comedy, emotional drama, sophisticated farce, fantasy, a case study in psychoanalysis, and a circus. The best part of it is easily the circus.

Mr. Hart is resourceful in putting to use his experiences and observations of the human comedy. A few months ago it was the rejuvenation of an old farmhouse. Now it is the methods of psychoanalysis. He presents a young woman who is the successful editor of a fashion magazine and the mistress of its financial backer. She believes she is happy, yet she admits she is neurotic. She appeals to a psychoanalyst.

The physician draws from her the story of childhood disappointments revealed through her dreams. She finds that what she wants is to be married to a man whom she thinks she despises but who understands her, even without the aid of psychoanalysis.

* * *

That is all there is to the plot, and it is not very much. But the plot is unimportant, serving merely as a thread on which to hang the dream scenes, which are striking production numbers set on several revolving stages. These scenes contain the real entertainment, with the assistance of a clever score by Kurt Weill and some dancing which adds the "modern" dance technique to the standard Albertina Rasch style, and employs a number of accomplished exponents of that technique.

At present the show is topheavy with what purports to be serious drama. The artificial emotional tenseness provides long, dull interludes between production numbers which are often amusing and sometimes charming. So far, Mr. Hart has not balanced the disparate elements of his show, has not brought them into an artistic unity. If he can reduce the clinical scenes to a minimum, eliminate their extravagant emotionalism, and place the emphasis on fun and spectacle, he will have a good entertainment. Certainly there is enough material to spare; the performance ran for three hours and a half on the opening night.

To turn to the pleasanter aspects of the opus, the circus scene deserves first attention. This is a really brilliant sequence, with music, dancing, and comedy of superlative quality. There is much fun of the Gilbert and Sullivan variety, Danny Kaye stops the show with a patter song on Russian composers, and Gertrude Lawrence stops it all over again with a song-and-dance number. It is in this scene, too, that the most original and stimulating dancing occurs.

* * *

Other dream numbers are pleasingly sentimental or strikingly spectacular, and all are triumphs of scene and costume designing and lighting and of stage management. The scenes in the magazine office are brash, raffish, and bawdy, according to the New York café society ideal.

Miss Lawrence has an actress' holiday, playing a great variety of roles, from a hysterical New Yorker to a naïve high school girl, in rapid succession. She displays versatility and facility. Unfortunately, she overdoes the emotional scenes, thus emphasizing the disparity of mood. Mr. Kaye makes a finished contribution as the ringmaster of the circus, as a chauffeur in other dream scenes, and as an effeminate photographer in the magazine office.

Macdonald Carey makes attractive the man who finally solves the problem of his "boss lady," and other important roles are taken by Margaret Dale, Natalie Schafer, Victor Mature, Bert Lytell, and Donald Randolph.

'Lady in the Dark'

Colonial Theater—Sam H. Harris presents, beginning Dec. 30, 1940, "Lady in the Dark," musical play by Moss Hart. Music by Kurt Weill. Lyrics by Ira Gershwin. Production and lighting by Hassard Short. Choregraphy by Albertina Rasch. Settings designed by Harry Horner. Costumes by Irene Sharaff. Play staged by Mr. Hart. The cast:

Dr. Brooks ..... Donald Randolph
Miss Bowers ..... Jeanne Shelby
Liza Elliott ..... Gertrude Lawrence
Miss Foster ..... Evelyn Wyckoff
Miss Stevens ..... Ann Lee
Maggie Grant ..... Margaret Dale
Alison du Bois ..... Natalie Schafer
Russell Paxton ..... Danny Kaye
Charley Johnson .. Macdonald Carey
Randy Curtis ..... Victor Mature
Joe ..... George Bockman
Tom ..... Nelson Barclift
Kendall Nesbitt ..... Bert Lytell
Helen ..... Virginia Peine
Ruthie ..... Gedda Petry
Carol ..... Patricia Deering
Marcia ..... Margaret Westberg
Ben Butler .. .. Dan Harden
Barbara ..... Eleanore Eberle
Jack ..... Davis Cunningham
Musical director ... Maurice Abravanel
The Albertina Rasch Group Dancers

Scene From 'Comrade X'

Clark Gable as a newspaper correspondent in Russia is interrogated in the film arriving today at the State and Orpheum

© Vitagraph Inc.

Raymond Massey and Errol Flynn

As John Brown and Jeb Stuart in "The Santa Fe Trail," film coming Wednesday to the Metropolitan.

'Battle of Angels'

The Theater Guild, which helped to introduce William Saroyan to the theater in Boston last season, brought another new playwright last evening to the Wilbur Theater. Tennessee Williams, who is the author of "Battle of Angels," has chosen a small town in the Mississippi Delta as the scene for his play and has peopled the stage with characters whose lives have run thin. The Guild has persuaded Miriam Hopkins to return from Hollywood to act the leading role. Margaret Webster has directed the production with skill, and Cleon Throckmorton has provided an illusive setting in the Torrance Mercantile Store where the two acts into which the evening is divided take place. But the results are disappointing.

Mr. Williams has written a play which has more of discourse and analysis than action until a final melodramatic display for the conclusion. The characters analyze themselves and each other, their past actions and their future aspirations. That might all have been managed with a definite purpose, but here the aim seems vague and confusing. There are suggestions of symbolic meanings that are never very clear, and there are incidents and language that serve as much to shock the audience as to advance the action.

The drama is built around a triangular situation in which Miss Hopkins has the role of the wife of an incapacitated husband, whose presence is indicated through most of the evening only by knocking heard from an upstairs room. The third figure in the triangle, played by Wesley Addy, is a wandering youth in a snake skin jacket who says that he is on the trail of something which he never seems to find. There is a dissipated young woman of wealth, who bears the name of Cassandra and who admits that she is no good. Doris Dudley plays the part. There are various other women who come to the store, one of them with artistic leanings and a mystical nature, which lead her into an episode that one of the characters on the stage suggests borders on the sacrilegious.

They are hardly an attractive group of characters. The best of them, though she has weaknesses, is the wife; and the best of the acting, as might have been expected, is that of Miss Hopkins. The acting in general is good. Miss Hopkins stirs sympathy for the woman during the earlier half of the play, and there Mr. Williams shows his ability to create an atmosphere. But the skill of the evening lies more in the production than in the play.

E. F. M.

'Battle of Angels'

At the Wilbur—Play by Tennessee Williams produced by the Theater Guild. Directed by Margaret Webster. Setting by Cleon Throckmorton. Music by Colin McPhee. The cast:

Dolly Bland ..... Dorothy Peterson
Beulah Cartwright .... Edith King
Pee Wee Bland ... Robert Emhardt
Sheriff Talbott ... Charles McClelland
Cassandra Whiteside ... Doris Dudley
Vee Talbott ..... Katherine Raht
Valentine Xavier .... Wesley Addy
Eva Temple ..... Hazel Hanna
Blanch Temple ..... Helen Carewe
Myra Torrance .... Miriam Hopkins
Joe ..... Clarence Washington
Small Boy ..... Bertram Holmes
Bennie ..... Ivan Lewis
Jabe Torrance .. Marshall Bradford

Two Drapers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Ruth Draper and Paul Draper are making their first joint appearance in a series of programs at the Booth Theater. It is a felicitous combining of talents. Whether the spectator has seen both, either, or even neither of the Drapers, he is bound to feel rewarded by a visit to the Booth.

Miss Draper is offering three familiar sketches: "On a Porch in a Maine Coast Village," "At a Children's Party in Philadelphia," and "In a Church in Italy." They are done with artistry of acting, writing, vocal and bodily interpretation. Miss Draper's sketches are the prism and lens through which a vignette takes on the colors and enlarged shape of a full drama. One's hope that she may have some new numbers in store for her public is tempered by a gratitude that the old ones are so good.

(On Monday Miss Draper substituted "The Italian Lesson" and "A Dalmation Peasant in the Hall of a New York Hospital" for her first two sketches. On Thursday these will be replaced by "Opening a Bazaar" and "In County Kerry.")

Mr. Draper has confined his appearances mostly to night clubs of late. It is doubtful whether he has any compeer in his field. Grounded in ballet technique, Mr. Draper tap dances to the music of Scarlatti, Handel, Bach, Debussy, Brahms, and Strauss. He dances in the music, not on top of it. If one may use the terms as they apply to music, Mr. Draper's dancing is absolute rather than program. His excellent "Folk Medley" is one of the few numbers in which he suggests the realistic. In a way, he compares to the visualized sound track in Walt Disney's "Fantasia." Like any genuine artistic achievement, Mr. Draper's work is best described in its own terms. In other words, you must see the man at work. The piano accompaniments are surely and appreciatively played by Louis Spielman.

Greater Income, Plant Expansion For Radio in '40

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Greater income from sponsored programs and expansion of physical plant were the two prominent gains in the radiocasting industry for 1940, a year-end survey by a Washington writer notes. At least two dark clouds were on the radio horizon as the year closed—one, the current feud with the popular music trade, and the other, charges of network monopoly leveled at the industry by a minority committee of the Federal Communications Commission.

This year the radiocasters gross income from sponsorship will be close to the $200,000,000 mark, as compared with a 1939 high of $170,000,000, according to the survey. Radio's physical plant expanded with the networks adding many new affiliated stations and with many established stations modernizing their studio and transmitting equipment, the survey finds.

Seventy-seven new stations in almost as many communities were authorized by the Federal Communications Commission during 1940, bringing the total of American stations up to 882, according to the Washington writers' tabulation.

Dispute Over Fees

The production of music, especially popular music, was the biggest problem confronting the radiocasters. Through their policy group, the National Association of Broadcasters, the station and networks, had "crossed the Rubicon" to challenge the power of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, known as "Ascap," the largest pool of popular music in the United States. To do this the NAB had started Broadcast Music, Inc., which was laboring valiantly to acquire in a space of less than a year a musical catalogue that it had taken "Ascap" nearly a quarter of a century to collect.

The principal bone of contention among radiocasters, at least to all outward utterances, was "Ascap's" manner of levying its fees for the new contract which was to start tomorrow. The old five-year contract expires today. "Ascap's" new fee, radiocasters charge, was to be levied on gross income, a fee, say radiocasters, which would have taken from $4,500,000 up to $9,000,000 out of its coffers for 1941. The radio industry maintained, with some show of logic, that at least a portion of its income is derived from non-musical programs on which "Ascap" had no right to levy.

The monopoly report, which caused bitter recriminations from both the FCC and the radio industry, seemed to lead to a possible Congressional investigation, the survey noted, with a possible reorganization of the FCC. Significantly enough, several radiocasters moved to get out from under the "peddling of wavelengths" charge which was one of the principal points in the monopoly report.

Go Ahead Given to FM

To radio's credit for 1940, however, was the greater prestige it won for itself during the national election campaigns, the Washington writer notes. The industry felt that it was no longer a political football.

In the field of international relations the Columbia Broadcasting System entered into an exchange of programs with Latin-American nations on both medium and short waves. This, it was felt, would have a profound influence on Pan-American relations.

The technical side of the radiocasting industry was marked by the "go ahead" signal given by the FCC to "FM," or "frequency modulation," the "staticless" and high-fidelity system of radiocasting perfected by Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong.

Films for the New Year

Because of the holiday, today and Wednesday are the favored days for movie openings this week. Midnight shows to mark New Year's Eve will be the rule tonight. At the State and Orpheum, and at the Keith Memorial the regular program which opens today will be continued after midnight. At the Metropolitan, Paramount, and Fenway there will be showings of "Second Chorus" with Fred Astaire, Paulette Goddard and Artie Shaw with his band; and "Michael Shayne, Private Detective," with Lloyd Nolan and Marjorie Weaver.

On Wednesday at the Metropolitan the new double bill will be headed by "Santa Fe Trail," a story of the period just before the Civil War. Errol Flynn has the role of Jeb Stuart; Raymond Massey, that of John Brown; and Ronald Reagan, Gen. George Custer. Olivia De Havilland has the leading feminine role. Among those in the supporting cast are Alan Hale, William Lundigan, Van Heflin, Guinn Williams, Gene Reynolds, and Henry O'Neill. The film was directed by Michael Curtiz.

The companion feature will be "A Night at Earl Carroll's" with a melodramatic story against a background of Hollywood night life. Ken Murray, Lillian Cornell, and Brenda and Cobina are in the cast.

* * *

'Comrade X'

Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr head the list of players in "Comrade X," coming today to the State and Orpheum. The film is a comedy with a setting in Moscow. Mr. Gable has the part of a newspaper correspondent and Miss Lamarr is a streetcar conductor. King Vidor directed. In the cast will be found Oscar Homolka, Felix Bressart, and Eve Arden.

The second feature will be "Gallant Sons," a story of high school youngsters who join forces to prove the innocence of the father of one of them. The players include Jackie Cooper, Bonita Granville, Gene Reynolds, June Preisser, and William Tracy.

* * *

Ginger Rogers' Film

At the Keith Memorial, beginning today, the double bill will be headed by "Kitty Foyle," deriving from Christopher Morley's novel, with Ginger Rogers in the title role. Among the players are Dennis Morgan, James Craig, Eduardo Ciannelli, Ernest Cossart, Gladys Cooper, and Odette Myrtil. The film was directed by Sam Wood.

The companion feature will be "The Saint in Palm Springs" with George Sanders and Wendy Barrie as the principal players.

* * *

Benny and Allen

Jack Benny, Fred Allen, "Rochester," and Mary Martin will be seen on the screen at the Paramount and Fenway beginning Wednesday in "Love Thy Neighbor," which moves over from the Metropolitan along with the other feature in the double bill, "Lady with Red Hair." In the latter picture, Miriam Hopkins plays the part of Mrs. Leslie Carter and Claude Rains is David Belasco.

* * *

'Mozart' Continues

At the Fine Arts a second week beginning Wednesday is announced for "Mozart," an English production with Victoria Hopper, John Loder, and Stephen Haggard in the leading roles and with background music by the London Philharmonic Orchestra. The rest of the program includes a March of Time issue on "Arms and the Man, U. S. A." "Information Please" with Christopher Morley as guest, and newsreels.

* * *

Horror Melodrama

Beginning Wednesday one of the two feature films at the Trans-Lux will be "Chamber of Horrors," deriving from Edgar Wallace's story, "Door with Seven Locks." Leslie Banks, Lilli Palmer, Gina Malo, Romilly Lunge, and Richard Bird are the principal players.

The co-feature will be "Port of Seven Seas," with Wallace Beery, Frank Morgan, Maureen O'Sullivan, John Beal, and Jessie Ralph.

* * *

At the Exeter

The films at the Exeter through the holiday will be "Arise My Love," with Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland, and "False Rapture" with Otto Kruger and Mary Maguire. Starting Thursday, the program will include "The Baker's Wife," French film with English subtitles, and "Let George Do It," English film with George Formby.

Elman Program

Mischa Elman, the violinist, will appear in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon, Jan. 26, assisted by Leopold Mittman at the piano. The program:

Sonata in D Major ..... Handel
Sonata No. 9 in A Major ("Kreutzer") ..... Beethoven
Concerto No. 5 in a Minor ..... Vieuxtemps
Nocturne in D Major ..... Chopin
Vida Breve ..... DeFalla-Kreisler
Hungarian Dance No. 4 ..... Brahms
Polonaise Brilliante in A Major ..... Wieniawski

Beethoven, Sibelius, And Rimsky

By skillful planning, the Overture "Leonore" No. 3, of Beethoven, held chief place at the concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Symphony Hall last evening, and the Sixth Symphony of Sibelius was used to open proceedings. The after-intermission piece that closed the session was Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Schéhérazade" Suite. It was a judicious arrangement on the part of Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, because it recognized what was of first order of greatness and what of second. For scarcely anything could be found in the repertory to surpass "Leonore" as a work for an orchestra with 60 years of building up standards authentically to present. The Sibelius Symphony, even if proved a composition of the highest mark, would have slight chance of being interpreted with the same certainty of perfection.

Possibly, too, the Sixth Sibelius falls a good way short of top distinction. Who will say? Opinion has worth for the time being only. In any case, the symphony, under cool, dissociate judgment, must be set on a plane lower by a degree or two than "Leonore."

For the purposes of this program, to say the least, the Sibelius Symphony was made to do duty as overture, and the Beethoven Overture was stationed in the usual post of symphony. In broad consideration of values, moreover, the Sibelius composition may questionably take a place beside great symphonies. Indeed, it may, without offense, be described as more of a symposium than a symphony, since it consists of an assemblage of four individual expressions of mood rather than of four organically conceived and constructed movements. Binding the four up in a bale hardly makes them a unit—playing them without pause, as the technical phrase runs. The work could be called a study in orchestral method, and a highly interesting one. But that is different from saying that it is a logically developed job of music in big cyclic outline, containing a main purpose and pursuing a steady line from first note to last. The Sixth Symphony, granted, has good sound; yet it comprises four separate instrumental fancies—one of them hazardously "Finlandia" all over again—instead of a single musical idea in four diverse aspects.

The better performed, the better disclosed; and the Symphony No. 6 was executed under Dr. Koussevitzky in a style and a taste near enough to desire. As for "Leonore," that was an example of collaboration between conductor and players that can probably be matched in few places. The "Schéhérazade" Suite brought out all the Russian in the conductor.

W. P. T.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 3:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30. (New Year's Matinee) at 3.

Plymouth—
"The Hard Way," by Allen Boretz, a new comedy. 8:30. Matinees Saturday and New Year's Day. (Last week.)

Wilbur—
"Battle of Angels," by Tennessee Williams, starring Miriam Hopkins. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Revue

Shubert—
"Crazy With the Heat," starring Willie Howard and Luella Gear. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Musical Play

Colonial—
"Lady in the Dark," presented by Sam H. Harris. Starring Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"False Rapture," Otto Kruger. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Arise My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 3:10 6:15, 9:15.

Fenway—
"Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
"Mozart." 1:30, 3:30, 5:35, 7:35, 9:45. "March of Time." 1, 3, 5:10, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Kitty Foyle," featuring Ginger Rogers. 9:35 a. m., 12:44, 3:53, 7:02, 10:11. New Year's Eve Show: 1:36 a. m. "The Saint in Palm Springs," Dennis Morgan and James Craig. 11:28 a. m., 2:37, 5:46, 8:55 New Year's Eve Show: 12:20 a. m.

Lexington—
"Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea 2:35, 9:10. "Argentine Nights," The Ritz Bros. 1, 4:30, 7:50.

Metropolitan—
"Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 9:50 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:25, 9:15. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 11:15 a. m., 2:10, 5:05 & Midnight show: New Year's Eve Trailer, 11:58. "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire. 1:47 a. m.

Modern—
"North West Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 10:35 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:10. "Youth Will Be Served," 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:55. Midnite Sh. w. "Kit Carson," with Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. 12:05 a. m. Also "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. 1:55 a. m.

Orpheum—
"Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6, 9:05. New Year's Eve Show: 12:05 a. m. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Bonita Granville. 10 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 7:35, 10:40. New Year's Eve Show: 1:40 a. m.

Paramount—
"Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 10:48 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. 9:12 a. m., 3:10, 6:20, 9:25.

R. K. O. Boston—
Stage Show: 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9. "Where Did You Get That Girl," Leon Errol and Helen Parrish. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:05, 7:40, 10:05. Midnite Show: Stage Show: 12:20. "Where Did You Get That Girl." 1:25.

Scollay—
"North West Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:40. "Youth Will Be Served," 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 5, 8:30. Midnite Show: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. 12:15 a. m. Also "Kit Carson," with Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. 1:50 a. m.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—Labor and Defense." "Flag of Humanity." "Travels." "Diary of a Racing Pigeon." "Sport—Skiing," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 11:45 a. m., 2:55, 6, 9:05. (New Year's Eve Show: 12:05 a. m.) "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Bonita Granville. 1:20, 4:30, 7:35, 10:45. (New Year's Show: 1:40 a. m.)

Telepix—
"London Before the War." "Latest March of Time." "Beautiful Bali." "Nurse Clara Barton." "Henry Busse and Orchestra," cartoons and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Let George Do It," George Formby. 9:30 a. m., 12:40 3:50, 7:10, 10:10. "Scarface," Paul Muni and George Raft. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15. Midnight Show.

Tremont—
"The Westerner," Gary Cooper. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. Midnite Show.

Uptown—
"The Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "The Letter," Bette Davis. 2:55, 6:25, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "100 Men and a Girl," Deanna Durbin. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 2 and 8.
Capitol: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "East of the River." 2 and 8. Midnight show.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Little Bit of Heaven," Gloria Jean. "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8. Midnight show.
Regent: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. "South to Karanga," Charles Bickford. 1:45, 6:45 11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Strike Up the Band" Mickey Rooney. "Sky Murder," Walter Pidgeon. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Arise, My Love, Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "East of the River." 1:50 and 8. Midnight show.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. 3:30, 6:30, 9:25 "Margie," Nan Grey. 2:05, 5, 8.
Brookline Village: "East of the River," John Garfield. 2, 5:03, 8:06. "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich and John Wayne. 2:39, 6:42, 9:45. Midnight show. "Cleveland Circle: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8. Midnight Show: "North West Mounted Police," also "South of Sues."

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8. Midnite show.

Harvard: "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. "Calling All Husbands." Ernest Truex. 2 and 7:45. Midnite show: "North West Mounted Police."
University: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 2:40, 6, 9:20. "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. Midnite show.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Always a Bride," Rosemary Lane. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 3:10, 9:10. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:45, 7:45. Midnite show.
Dorchester: "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. "Chump at Oxford," Laurel and Hardy. 2. Continuous from 7-11.
Franklin Park: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 3:05, 9:20. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:55, 8:10. Midnite show.
Strand: "Escape," Norma Shearer. 3:18, 9:33. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:54, 8:09. Midnite show.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart. "Long Voyage Home." 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. 3:10, 7, 9:41. "Ride, Tenderfoot, Ride," 1:55, 8:26. Midnite Show.
Park: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Girl From Avenue A," Jane Withers. 1:30 and 7:50.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Military Academy." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart. 3:48, 9:48. "Long Voyage Home," John Wayne. 1:53, 7:53. Midnite Show.
Hyde Park: "Hell Below," Robert Montgomery, Robert Young. "Margie." Tom Brown and Nan Grey. 2 and 8. Midnite Show.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Hit Parade of 1941." "Cherokee Strip." 1:45 and 7:45. Midnite Show.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney. 2:05, 8:50, "March of Time." 2:40, 8:25.

MALDEN—Granada: "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:30, 4:47, 8:04. "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor, 2:57, 6:15, 9:31. Midnite show.
Mystic: "Saps at Sea," 2:05, 7, 10:05 "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 3:05, 8:15.
Maplewood: "Young People," Shirley Temple and Jack Oakie. 1:55, 6:48, 9:46. "Wyoming," Wallace Beery and Ann Rutherford. 3:19, 8:14. Midnite show at 12:01 a. m.
Orpheum: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "Pier 13," Lloyd Nolan. 1:40 and 7.
Strand: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. 2:30, 9:18. "Rangers of Fortune," 1:55, 7:50. Midnite show.
MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:45, 8. "Escape," Norma Shearer. 3:19, 9:34. Midnite show: "North West Mounted Police."

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. "Men Against the Sky." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Knute Rockne—All American." Pat O'Brien. "Argentine Nights." The Ritz Bros. 1:45 and 7:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Too Many Girls," 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Escape," Norma Shearer. 2:30, 9:30. "Cherokee Strip," Richard Dix. 2 and 8. Midnite Show.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. "Cherokee Strip." Richard Dix and Florence Rice. 2 and 8. Midnite Show.

NEWTON — Paramount: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 2 and 8. Midnite Show.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser and Helen Parrish. "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. Midnite Show.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," M. Rambeau. "The Leather Pushers." Midnite Show.
Strand: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Charter Pilot." Midnite Show.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 2:08, 8:08. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 3:56, 9:56. Midnite Show.
Revere: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 3:29, 9:29. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2:04, 8:04. Midnite Show.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney. "Ski Patrol." 2 and 8. Midnite show.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Dispatch from Reuters," Edward G. Robinson. 2 and 8. Midnite show.
Davis Square: "The Great McGinty." "River's End." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Boom Town." Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Golden Fleecing." 2 and 7:45. Midnite show.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Father is a Prince," Grant Mitchell. 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "Knute Rocke—All American," Pat O'Brien. "Calling All Husbands," Ernest Truex. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "When the Daltons Rode," Randolph Scott. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Out West with the Peppers," Edith Fellows, 2:09, 7:54. "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 3:23, 9:08.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Escape," Norma Shearer. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8. Midnite Show.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Dispatch from Reuters," Edward G. Robinson. "Hit Parade of 1941." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Carolina Moon," "Susan and God," Fredric March and Rita Quigley. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart and Rosalind Russell. "Gay Caballero," Cesar Romero. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: Walt Disney's "Pinocchio." "Military Academy." 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. "Gay Caballero," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8. Midnite Show.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurray and Patricia Morison. 3:58, 8:20, 9:35. "Dance, Girl, Dance," Maureen O'Hara. 2:16, 8. Midnite Show: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. 12 a. m. "You're Not So Tough," with the Dead End Kids, and Nan Grey. 1:37 a. m.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"An uproarious entertainment." N. Y. Times
ED WYNN In His New Musical
BOYS and GIRLS TOGETHER
The DeMARCOS — Jane PICKENS — Dave APOLLON
BROADHURST, 44th St. W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40—$1.10 to $2.75

"MAKING SHOW-SHOP HISTORY" —Brooks Atkinson, N. Y. Times
ETHEL WATERS in NEW MUSICAL HIT
CABIN IN THE SKY
With TODD DUNCAN, REX INGRAM, KATHERINE DUNHAM and Her Dancers
Evgs. $1-$3 (ex. Sat.) Mats. Wed., Sat. $1-$2.50
MARTIN BECK THEA., 45 St. W. of 8 Ave.

"Unmistakably a Hit."—Life Mag.
CHARLEY'S AUNT By Brandon Thomas
with JOSE FERRER
Arthur Margetson — Nedda Harrigan — Reynolds Dennison
COST THEA., 48th St. E. of Broadway. BR. 9-0048
Evgs. 8:40. 55c-$3.30. Mats. WED. & SAT., 2:40

IT HAPPENS ON ICE
with 100 world-renowned ice-skating stars and JOE COOK
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evenings including Sundays, 8:40—$1.10 to $2.75
Mats. Wed. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.20. No Mon. Perfs.
UNRESERVED 75c. SEATS ON SALE AT EACH PERFORMANCE WHEN DOORS OPEN
New Year's Eve Midnight Perf. No Advance

"Witty, lively, friendly and topical."—J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
HOLLYWOOD THEATRE ALLIANCE presents
MEET THE PEOPLE
An Intimate Topical Musical Revue
MANSFIELD Thea., W. 47th St. CI. 5-5357
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 6:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c-$2.20

JANE DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
COWL OLD ACQUAINTANCE PEGGY WOOD
New Comedy by JOHN VAN DRUTEN
Directed by Auriol Lee
MOROSCO Thea., W. 45th St. CI. 6-6230. Evgs. 8:40 Matinees WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 2:40

If It's a B. G. De Sylva Musical
It's the Hit of B'way
"A roaring musical."—Atkinson, Times
ETHEL MERMAN in
PANAMA HATTIE
COLE PORTER Songs
46 St. TH., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Mon., Wed., Sat.
"A Perfect Musical."—Walter Winchell

William GAXTON — Vera ZORINA — Victor MOORE
LOUISIANA PURCHASE
with IRENE BORDONI
Music and Lyrics by Irving Berlin
Book by MORRIE RYSKIND
IMPERIAL, W. 45 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Mon., Wed., Sat.

"A highly prized playgoing experience."—J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st, W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40. $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
Extra Holiday Matinee Thursday
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

The Theatre Guild and Gilbert Miller present
HELEN HAYES — MAURICE EVANS
in WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S Comedy
TWELFTH NIGHT
ST. JAMES Thea., West 44th St., Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Jan. 1, 2 and 4. 326 Seats All Perfs. $1.10

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON (STAGE)

PLYMOUTH — LAST 3 TIMES — Tonight 8:30
Special Mat. TOMORROW, 55c-$2.20
ALLEN BORETZ and MORRIS HELPBIN Present
THE HARD WAY
A ROLLICKING NEW COMEDY
By ALLEN BORETZ, Co-Author of RIB-TICKLING "ROOM SERVICE"
Evgs: 55c, $2.75.

COLONIAL — TONIGHT 8:30 — MATS. TOM'W & SAT. 2:30
Sam H. Harris Presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in
"LADY IN THE DARK"
A Musical Play by Moss Hart
Music by Kurt Weill, Lyrics by Ira Gershwin
Production by Hassard Short
No One Will Be Seated During First Scene

SHUBERT — TONIGHT, 8:30 — MAT. TOMORROW, 2:30
WILLIE HOWARD AND LUELLA GEAR
Crazy WITH THE Heat
NEW MUSICAL REVUE
Evgs.: $1.10-$3.30. Mats.: Wed. 85c-$2.20. Sat. 55c-$2.75

NEW YEAR'S DAY MATINEE 3 P. M.
CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE — Phone Com 4420 — Evenings at 8:30
LIFE WITH FATHER
WITH
Dorothy GISH & Louis CALHERN
Evgs. $1-$2.50. Wed. & Sat. Mats. $1-$2 plus tax
GOOD SEATS AT BOX OFFICE. FILENE'S & JORDAN'S FOR ALL PERFORMANCES

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S
STATE and ORPHEUM
25c 'til 1 P. M., plus

Rangers at Full Strength for First Time This Season in Game Against Bruins

Locals May Play Without Bill Cowley and Conacher

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

More games are lost in major league hockey due to injury than any other cause. That has been apparent all season and probably will play an important part in the Ranger-Bruin clash at the Garden tonight.

The two teams help provide the early evening entertainment for New Year's Eve and on paper the visiting New Yorkers are due to win. In three previous games the Bruins won twice and Rangers only once, but at that time Rangers were without Art Coulter and Alex Shibicky.

Tonight the Blueshirts appear on local ice at full strength for the first time this season and that means Captain Coulter will team with Muzz Patrick on defense. The last game the Rangers played here Muzz was not impressive, but reports state he is again a power under the steadying influence of Coulter.

Bruins Handicapped

Shibicky has not regained his left wing post with the Colvilles, because Lynn Patrick is going so well.

The Bruins will be the handicapped team in tonight's encounter if neither Bill Cowley nor Roy Conacher are in uniform. To offset this weakness Art Jackson will center for Eddie Wiseman and Herb Cain and Terry Reardon will center for Mel Hill and Flash Hollett.

Defensively the Bruins may be stronger because Jack Crawford will be back to take his position along side of Jack Shewchuk, leaving Capt. Dit Clapper and Desse Smith to share the playing time. Offensively the team should be much weaker.

Rangers Are Ready

According to Manager Frankie Boucher, the Rangers are ready to go places and assume the prestige of a Stanley Cup holder. In the last seven games the New Yorkers have won three, lost three and tied one. Of the three losses, two were close enough to have gone into overtime.

One of the strange things about Rangers is the sending of Lynn Patrick to the Colville line. Ordinarily lines hold on the Ranger team such as the Cooks and Boucher and then came the Colvilles and Shibicky. The last named line came from the Rovers to the Ramblers to the Rangers and there never was much thought of changing it. When Shibicky was hurt early this season Lynn was shifted to his post and he probably will stay right there for the balance of the season.

* * *

Chicago, Bruins and Rangers all have altered uniforms . . . Canadiens are high in praise of both Jack Portland and their rookie, Jack Adams . . . The Frenchmen have a line that has the makings of greatness with Adams, Lach and Demers playing together.

* * *

Conn Smythe made the statement to the Canadian Press that he would not pay the $100 fine inflicted for his stepping on the ice at the game in New York Sunday night . . . He claims Referee Ion would not pay attention to him and he only stepped on the ice to attract Ion's attention.

* * *

Next game for the Bruins will take place here Sunday with the Chicago Black Hawks invading . . . The Hawks have not been here since the opening game of the season back in November and at that time they edged the locals 6 to 5 in a high-scoring encounter.

Roy Conacher has been officially declared out of the game tonight, but final announcement regarding Cowley will be withheld until game time.

Coaches in a Huddle

Wide World

NEW YORK CITY—Pictured at the meeting of the American Football Coaches Association at the Hotel New Yorker. Left to right: Coach Herbert Crisler of Michigan and president of the Association; Lou Little, coach at Columbia and chairman of the Rules Committee of the Association; and Bo McMillan, outgoing president of the Association.

Sports Around the Hub

The announcement that Johnny Cooney of the Bees will be honored by Hub baseball writers at their annual Copley Plaza banquet Jan. 30, has met with the unanimous approval of the local sports public. Although a colorless, mechanical performer—the type that rarely attracts the eyes of spectators—Johnny has been a 100 per cent team player and a credit to the game for 16 big league years. His stunt of abandoning a coaching berth, taking back the duties of a center fielder, batting a fine .318—fourth among National League regulars—and contributing a somewhat brilliant defensive game for the Bees, was one of the highlights of the 1940 season.

* * *

Cooney will receive the Walter S. Barnes memorial plaque, awarded annually to the most valuable Boston player. The naming of John was unanimous among the scribes. He will come here from his Sarasota (Fla.) winter home to accept the plaque. Past winners of the award are Ted Williams, Jimmy Foxx and Jim Turner.

* * *

Incidentally, the Boston and Philadelphia writers are having a mild battle by telegraph and mail. The Hub boys announced several days ago that Jimmy Wilson would be honored here Jan. 30 "for performing the outstanding feat of the 1940 season." The new manager of the Chicago Cubs accepted and promised by wire that he would be here. Shortly thereafter, however, the Phillie scribes protested on the grounds that they had invited Wilson to their dinner as early as September and that Jimmy agreed. Recently the Philadelphia affair had to be shifted from Jan. 28 to Jan. 30. Now the writers in Wilson's former home town insist that we release him. The decision is probably up to Wilson.

Ice Follies of 1941, always a favorite with local figure skating enthusiasts, come to the Boston Garden on Jan. 13 and stay through the 19th. As usual the cast includes such headliners on blades as Roy Shipstad, Bess Ehrhardt, Eddie Shipstad and Oscar Johnson, Evelyn Chandler, Heinie Brock, Osborne Colson, Frick and Frack, Harris Legg and many others. Tickets are now on sale at the Garden.

* * *

Shorts . . . Bill McKechnie probably bought Monte Pearson for the Reds with the idea of keeping him away from the Dodgers . . . Jock Sutherland, manager of Brooklyn's National League gridders, visited Bay St. Louis yesterday and looked over Boston College's Henry Toczylowski, whom he selected in the draft . . . Coach Frank Leahy of the Eagles has publicly warned his Sugar Bowl rival, Tennessee, about roughing . . . Rangers, who meet the Bruins tonight at the Garden, are sporting new jerseys with white neckbands . . . Dick Harlow, Harvard mentor, has been mentioned as a possible successor to Francis Schmidt at Ohio State.

Norwich Carnival Feb. 28

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Dec. 31 (AP)—Norwich University's 21st annual winter carnival, which will feature an invitation college ski meet, has been shifted to Feb. 28 and March 1.

Originally Feb. 21 and 22, the carnival dates were changed to avoid a conflict with the Intercollegiate Ski Union's meet at the University of Vermont.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Concert Orchestra	Studio orchestra
3:15 Jan Peerce, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Old-Fashioned Girl"	Studio orchestra
3:30 News Service; talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Manny Landers' Orch.	Studio orchestra
3:45 Around the Hub	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Manny Landers' Orch.	Studio orchestra
4:00 "Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"WPA Recreation": talk
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: Variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sidewalk Cafe	Wilfred Baetz, soloist
4:30 "Hillton House"	Program: vocalists; or-	"Lorenzo Jones":	The Cavanaughs	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	chestra: News	"Young Widder Brown"	The Johnson Family	Comic Page Club
5:00 The Goldbergs	Jack Dalton, songs	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 The O'Neills	Ireene Wicker	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner music	Sports Review	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance
6:30 Paul Sullivan	B. C. footb'l news; music	Wang Chung Hui, talk	News Service	Dinner Dance
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	RFD Melodies	Memory Lane	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Alpineers
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": drama	Newsroom of the Air	Mickey Albert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Mencken, in	"Musico": song guessing	Serenaders: music	"Concert Miniatures"	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45 "Second Husband"	contest	"Confidentially Yours"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:00 "Court of Missing	Ben Bernie's Musical	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	"Songs of Your Heart",
8:15 Heirs": drama	Quiz; Carol Bruce	soloist; chorus	East-West Football	Acadian Male Quartet,
8:30 "First Nighter"	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	"Pirates of Penzance"
8:45 sketch; E. Davis	Bee": quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	"About Today": drama
9:00 "We, the People";	"Grand Central Station"	Frank Crumit and Julia	Ballads from Buffalo	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews: music	drama	Sanderson's quiz	Football preview	Variety Hour
9:30 "Professor Quiz"	News; "Bishop and the	"Fibber McGee and	Socarras, flute and orch.	Variety Hour
9:45 "Professor Quiz"	Gargoyle"; mystery dr.	Molly"; music	News	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Great Fires of History,	Bob Hope Variety Show;	Hockey game: Bruins-	Five Star News
10:15 "Invitation to	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	guests; orchestra	N. Y. Rangers	George MacFarland's Or.
10:30 Learning"	Mitchell Ayres' Orches-	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Art Kassel's Orchestra	George MacFarland's Or.
10:45 News of the World	tra	house": comedy	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; news	News; music; weather	News Service	Paul Pendarvis' Orch.	Dance Digest
11:15 Masterworks of	Sugar Bowl game Preview	News; Weather	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Alpineers
11:30 Music; records	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Watch Night Program:	Sheo Fields' Orchestra	Day's End
11:45 WEEI's Party	Will Bradley's Orchestra	talk; music; Chimes	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Five Star News

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Double V Ranch"	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Tony, Juanita & Buddy	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News reports	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock	Weather; News; Music	Morning Watch	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	News; Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Lover's Lane"	Shopping With Cosette	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Your Treat"	News; Talk; "As You Like It"	Dramatized News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 "Southern Serenade"	"Breakfast Time"; trans.	Organ Recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 "Southern Serenade"	The Breakfast Club	"Fiesta"	Choir Loft"; organ	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	The Breakfast Club	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Choir Loft"; organ	Radio Review
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	Arthur Godfrey	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Hank Lawson's Knights	"Melody Strings"	Garden Ramblers
10:30 "Stepmother": sk.	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph" sk.	News	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Frank and Julia"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	You"
11:00 Charlie & Jessie, sk.	Network	"The Man I Married"	Opening Session of the	"Letter-Quest" with John
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	Senate	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"The Road of Life"	Opening Session of the	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum": sketch	Senate	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Georgia Mae	"The Citadel"	News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Music; organ	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	Tournament of Roses	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian music program	Sports; Weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	parade; interviews	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian music program	Lud Gluskin's Orch.
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Irving Miller's Orchestra	News Service	BBC News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	Network	Carnival	Studio talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills, house-	Francis Craig's Orch.	Alexander Thiede Orch.;
1:45 "Road of Life"	News	hold talk	Harold Turner, pianist	soloist, M. Porter
2:00 Orange Bowl foot-	Sugar Bowl football	Betty Crocker	Cotton Bowl game, Ford-	"Sing Song Time"
2:15 ball game, Missis-	game, Tennessee-Boston	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	ham-Texas A. & M.	Albert May, baritone
2:30 sippi State-George-	College, described by	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Cotton Bowl game, Ford-	Howard Barlow's Orch.
2:45 town, Ted Husing	Fort Pearson	"Light of the World"	ham-Texas A. & M.	News Service
3:00 announcing	Sugar Bowl football	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Cotton Bowl game, Ford-	Studio orchestra
3:15 Orange Bowl foot-	game, Tennessee-Boston	"Ma Perkins": sketch	ham-Texas A. & M.	Studio orchestra
3:30 ball game, Missis-	College, described by	Pepper Young's Family	Cotton Bowl game, Ford-	Studio orchestra
3:45 sippi State-George-	Fort Pearson	"Vic and Sade": sketch	ham-Texas A. & M.	Studio orchestra
4:00 town, Ted Husing	Sugar Bowl football	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Cotton Bowl game, Ford-	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 announcing	game, Tennessee-Boston	"Stella Dallas": serial	ham-Texas A. & M.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hillton House"	College, described by	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Cotton Bowl game	"Yesterthoughts," organ
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Fort Pearson	Young Widder Brown"	Annual Shrine East-West	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	Annual Rose Bowl foot-	"Girl Alone": sketch	All-Star football game,	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	ball game, Stanford	"Lone Journey": sketch	from Kezar Stadium,	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	University - University	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	San Francisco	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	of Nebraska, described	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Annual Shrine East-West	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	by Bill Stern and Ken	News Service	All-Star football game,	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Carpenter	Sports Roundup	from Kezar Stadium,	Dinner Dance
6:30 News Review	Annual Rose Bowl foot-	"Musical Rendezvous"	San Francisco	Dinner Dance
6:45 "The World Today"	ball game, Stanford	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Annual Shrine East-West	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	University - University	Fred Waring's Orchestra	All-Star football game,	Alpineers
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor,	of Nebraska, described	Newsroom of the Air	from Kezar Stadium,	Five Star News
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek";	by Bill Stern and Ken	"Trade of Snorts"	San Francisco	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45 comedy drama	Carpenter	"Waltz Time"	News Service	Attuck's Chorus
8:00 "Big Town"; Ed-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	Tony Martin, tenor; or.	"Fu Manchu"	"Famous Homes"
8:15 ward G. Robinson,	Kelley, m. c.; speaker	'How Did you Meet?'; sk.	Frank Ryan's Sports	Religious Program
8:30 "Dr. Christian";	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	Lew Conrad's Orchestra,	Religious Program
8:45 dramatization; News	night"; dramatic sk.	and the Westerners	Song Spinners, quartet	George MacFarland's Or.
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	"Frontline Headlines"	"Time to Smile"; Eddie	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Allen; Kenny	Songs; musicale	Cantor, vocalist; orch.	Orff Williams' Orch.	Album
9:30 Baker; Portland	News; Quiz Program	"Mr. District Attorney";	Socarras, Flute and Or.	Classical Album
9:45 Hoffa; orchestra	With Jimmy Flynn	dramatic sketch	News	Five Star News
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch	"Bundles for Brita'n";	Kay Kyser's College of	Hendrik W. Van Loon	Local Sports
10:15 Public Affairs	dramatic sketches;	Musical Knowledge	News	Local Sports
10:30 Male Quartet	dramatic sketches;	Kay Kyser's College of	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Local Sports
10:45 News of the World	guests; orchestra	Musical Knowledge	Lew Thompson's Orch.	Local Sports
11:00 News; weather news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Art Kassel's Orch.	Local Sports
11:15 "Masterworks of	Woody Herman's Orch.	Local news; Weather	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Local Sports
11:30 Music"; record-	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Socarras, flute and orch.	"Adventures in Rhythm"	Day's End
11:45 ings	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Dave Rose Orchestra	Five Star News

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Tony, Juanita and	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 On Your Toes	Buddy	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Tony, Juanita & Buddy	George and Dixie	News Reporter	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock	Weather; news; music	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	News; "Musical Clock";	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Lover's Lane"	Shopping With Cosette	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Songs	News; Talk; Recordings	N. E. Town Hall Party	The Merry-Go-Round	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 A. & T. College	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	The Merry-Go-Round	Zelma La.sson's Music
9:30 Choir, Greensboro,	Gretchen McMullen	"Fiesta"	The Merry-Go-Round	Frank Gallucci's Radio
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"The Breakfast Club"	"Musical Roundup"	Choir Loft	Review
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Family Circle"	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade" sketch	Hank Lawson's Knights	"Melody Strings"	Studio Speaker
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk.	"Story of Mary Marlin"	"Ellen Randolph" sk.	Musical Calisthenics	Studio Speaker
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Concert Hall of the Air	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest, with John
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Kiley and J. MacMaster
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Harvey and Dell" sk.	"The Road of Life"	Poultry talk	Al Terry's Orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Georgia Mae	"The Citadel"	News Service	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Songs; Stocks; Organ	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian music program	Sports; Weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	BBC News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	Carnival	Ed. Fitzgerald, talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	Agriculture news	Marjorie Mills; house-	"Rhythm Roll Call"	Alexander Thiede Con-
1:45 "Road of Life"	News Weather	hold talk	Piano and organ	ducts
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Hum & Strum; record-	Hymns of All Churches	News, Cedric Foster	"Sing Song Time"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Military Defense talk	John Kiley, organist
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Inauguration of the	Alfredo Antonini's Orch.
2:45 "My Son and I"	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	Governor; Speaker, Gov-	News Service
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	ernor Saltonstall	Studio Program
3:15 Jan Peerce, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	Inaugural'n of Governor	Studio Program
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	"Women in the News"	Studio Program
3:45 "Around the Hub"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"Here's Looking at You"	Studio Program
4:00 "Portia Blake"; sk.	"Mother o' Mine"; sk.	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hillton House"	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	The Cavanaughs	Marion Jenkins, contralto
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	The Johnson Family	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	Jack Dalton, songs	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	Ireene Wicker	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	"Sports Review"	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Novatime; transcript'ns	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Dance
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Alpineers
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Newsroom of the Air	Mickey Albert's Orch.	"What Do You Think?"
7:30 "Vox Pop"; inter-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Serenaders	Concert Miniatures	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45 views	vocalists	"Confidentially Yours"	"Concert Miniatures"	E. Oettinger, soprano
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford;	Wythe Williams	Fireside Time
8:15 questions; answers	Heidt's Orchestra	songs; orch.; D. Powell	Lew Conrad's Orchestra,	Harmony Caravan
8:30 "City Desk"; news-	"Fame and Fortune";	"The Aldrich Family,"	"In Chicago Tonight";	WMEX Drama Shop
8:45 paper drama; News	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	starring Ezra Stone	variety program	WMEX Drama Shop
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	"Singin and Swingin"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur Hour	Eleanor Lane, songs	Connie Boswell; Bob	Arthur Mann, talk; music	cal Album
9:30 Major Bowes' Ama-	News; America's Town	Burns; Guests; Music	Alfred Wallenstein's Sin-	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 teur Hour	Meeting of the Air	Maids; Orchestra	fonietta	cal Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Will Our Camps Build	Rudy Vallee Show; or-	H. W. Van Loon, News	Five Star News
10:15 Jay Wesley, sports.	Citizen-Soldiers?"	chestra; chorus; guests	News Service	George MacFarland's Or.
10:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	'Ahead of the Headlines'	"Musical Americana";	Chicago Symphony Or-	George MacFarland's Or.
10:45 News of the World	Network	guests; orchestra	chestra, Dr. Frederick	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Stock, conductor	Dance Digest
11:15 "Masterworks of	Woody Herman's Orch.	Local News; Weather	Socarras, flute and orch.	Alpineers
11:30 Music"; records	Johnny Long's Orch.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Freddy Martin and His	"Day's End"
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Orchestra	News Service

Atlantic City Here Tomorrow To Face 'Pics

Probable Line-Ups

Boston	Atlantic City
Sullivan, lw	rw, Pozzo
Spain, c	c, Webster
Guibord, rw	lw, Fasano
Anderson, ld	rd, Livingston
Thompson, rd	ld, Dick
Polich, g	g, Porter

Boston spares: Belland, Erickson, Desrosiers, Carvelli, Stubbs, Jeremiah, Martin, Yourkewicz.

Atlantic City spares: Lemieux, Prokop, Scott, Finkbeiner, Richard, Tobin, Cheetham, Heiser.

Faceoff at 8:30.

The Boston Olympics go after their ninth straight victory tomorrow night when they face Atlantic City at the Garden. The Sea Gulls are in third place in the Eastern Amateur League championship standing, just one notch above the local sextet.

In the standing for the Boardwalk Cup, however, the Olympics are tied with Baltimore for first place, though the latter team has lost one game to none for the 'Pics.

To date the Olympics and Atlantic City have met five times, with the New Jersey club holding a three-to-two edge in victories. The last meeting between the two teams resulted in a 3-2 win for the locals, with the Gulls becoming victim No. 6 in their present winning surge.

Tomorrow night's game may present an interesting duel for goal-scoring honors between Paul Guibord of the O's and Sammy Fasano and Hector "Squirrel" Pozzo of the Gulls. Guibord has accomplished the hat trick three times this season and leads his mates in scoring, while Fasano and Pozzo finished second and third in the league scoring over the first 20 games for the Hershey Cup.

Another interesting duel may be forthcoming at the blue lines, where two of the league's most penalized players will hold forth. Harry Dick, the Gull's burly defenseman, spent 59 minutes in the penalty box during the first third of the schedule to head the league in this department, while Boston's Al Yourkewicz stood third with 44 minutes.

The game with Atlantic City will be the start of a strenuous schedule for the Olympics, for during the next five days they will play four games. New York Rovers are slated to come here for a two-game series Friday and Saturday, while on Sunday the Olympics meet Baltimore in Maryland.

Four Minor League Winners May Lift Red Sox Pitching

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Pitching has been the big question mark in the Red Sox story ever since Joe Cronin came over from Washington to manage the club, and the same situation prevails in regard to 1941. The Sox have the run-making power. They are good enough in the field. They will, therefore, win or lose with their hurling.

Of the 21-man mound staff scheduled to report at the Sarasota training headquarters on the morning of Feb. 24, four newcomers stand out as possible solutions to Cronin's perennial problem. They are Heber "Dick" Newsome from San Diego, Tom Judd from Sacramento, Larry Powell of San Francisco and Mike Ryba, Rochester. We approached the manager of the Red Sox in his Fenway Park office yesterday and asked him what reports he had had on this quartet.

Experienced Men

"I went the rounds at the major and minor league meetings," said Cronin, "and heard that we can expect some real pitching from these four boys. With the lone exception of Powell, who is only 23 or 24, all are men with several years of minor league experience, and sure to win with us for a couple of years, at least.

"Judd comes very highly recommended," Joe continued. "He won 22 games for Sacramento, allowed just 275 hits in 298 innings and struck out 144. Several other clubs wanted him, but hesitated because he is a Canadian. They thought he might be caught in the draft up there. However, he is married and has two children, and assures us that he is not subjected to call for at least two years.

"Newsome was in 38 games at San Diego, winning 23. He walked only 90 batters in 315 innings. They tell me he throws a pretty good knuckleball. Powell is the Pennock type—fairly fast, a good curve and screwball. Has good control. He won only 12 games, but worked in only 23. Was out part of the season. Ryba is the Ted Lyons type—a control pitcher."

Cronin was asked if he was planning a bull pen career for any of these newcomers.

Open Minded

"No, sir!" shot back Joe. "I'm open minded and will stay that way until I've looked them over at Sarasota. If some of the younger fellows can't get anybody out, I may have to start men like Ryba, Newsome and Judd.

"But I can make one point clear right now," the skipper went on. "Charley Wagner will get as much work as any pitcher on my staff and be given a real opportunity to make the club. We've thought in the past that the boy was too small—a seven-inning pitcher—not fast enough, and so forth. But we're going to ignore his past at Sarasota. We're forced to. After he left us last summer he went down and won 12 straight for Louisville, including three in the play-offs. You can't laugh off such a record."

How did the manager feel about Woody Rich, who once looked like another Grover Alexander, but who has been a big disappointment at Fenway Park?

"He still has me puzzled; I'll admit," Cronin answered. "You remember how great he looked on his first spring trip. After we farmed him out to Louisville last year, he couldn't do a thing down there. We finally had to shift him to Scranton. While there he got hit by a line drive and was out of uniform for several weeks. However, if you saw him beat the Athletics here at Fenway on the last day of the season, you'll admit the boy deserves another long look this spring.

"You know, Rich may be one of those small town boys slow to get acclimated in the big city. He is very shy, and slow to mix with the rest of the gang. It may be merely a lack of confidence, and that when he overcomes this, he'll mow down the hitters in our league. I sure hope so. We could use a fellow like that," concluded Joe with a wink.

Cold Analysis in Favor Of Vols in Sugar Bowl

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31 (AP)—Two football teams with 20 miles of gulf coast between them, but nary an alibi, were ending the year and their practice simultaneously today in the quiet of their respective camps as enthusiasm over their meeting in the Sugar Bowl classic here tomorrow slowly worked its way toward mass hysteria.

At Bay St. Louis, Miss., an apprehensive Frank Leahy was to send his Boston College Eagles through a mild workout to brighten any dull spots and then prepare to spend New Year's Eve being concerned in all dimensions about what might happen tomorrow.

Vols Confident

Eastward along the coast at Edgewater Park, Bob Neyland and his confident Tennessee Vols were to go through a similar routine, with the veteran Neyland, to whom the Bowl games have become just an extension department of the regular schedule, foresaking Leahy's worrying role.

With the recovery of Gene Goodreault, star Boston end, from a knee injury, both squads are in top shape. The Eagles, since their arrival, have been high-spirited and kittenish, a fact taken as a good omen by their followers. The Vols have been business-like, which their fans also view with encouragement.

Festive City

Meanwhile this always-festive city was beginning to look like all the country fairs rolled into one as trains, buses, automobiles and boats hourly disgorged hundreds of rabid fans. Hotel lobbies resembled mass meetings; streets, from the narrow, antique French quarter to the broad expanse of main business district, were thronged with good-natured, jostling crowds, promising a New Year's Eve without a roof.

From all lips came one question: "Who do you like?"

Favor Tennessee

It came with a soft Dixie accent, or with a crisp Down-East twang. The answer always brought an argument. Oddly enough, except for the rabid Tennessee fans and the equally rabid Bostonians, the choices were usually based on a cold analysis of each team, with Tennessee usually coming out on top in this kind of competition. So much so, in fact, the the Vols early today were rated favorites, although the margin was expected to narrow as the northerners increased in number.

Odds or no odds, the belief was general that 73,000 spectators would see a great, and possibly free-scoring, battle between two undefeated teams tomorrow.

The two squads were to remain at their camps tonight, arriving here tomorrow morning. The weatherman has promised sunny skies.

Bobby Riggs Repeats

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31 (AP)—Bobby Riggs of Chicago won the seventh annual Sugar Bowl tennis tournament here yesterday with an easy victory over Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., 6—2, 7—5, 6—0.

Jack Kramer of East Los Angeles and Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., won the doubles title by beating Riggs and Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., in the finals 9—7, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

Riggs was in command from the start, as Mulloy made numerous errors and was unable to outmaneuver the master retriever who was seeded first in the tourney.

Chicago Boy Wins

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 31 (AP)—The national indoor junior tennis title went west today for the first time in three years, in the keeping of 17-year-old Jimmy Evert, Chicago schoolboy star.

The Sens High School youth, using solid ground strokes and a perfectly controlled backhand, trounced Richard Bender, Princeton University freshman, 6—1, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2 in last night's finals.

Jerry Evert, the new champion's brother, teamed with Jack Geller of Scarborough School, N. Y., to keep part of another title in the family. They defeated Chadwick Johnson, Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., and Frank Willett, Anniston, Ala., 2—6, 6—2, 6—4 to win the boys' singles itle.

Coaches Are More Concerned Than Players in Rose Bowl

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 31 (AP)—Nebraska's Cornhuskers and Stanford's Indians breezed through easy football workouts today in a whoop and holler training wind-up for the battle of the Rose Bowl tomorrow.

The final drills were more or less superficial—muscle looseners and play polishers. It was a lark for the players but a zero hour approach for the coaches who appeared to have a corner on the concern market.

Coaches Upset

Major "Biff" Jones, a Rose Bowl luminary for the

Increased Interest in Women's Sports Outstanding Trend of 1940 in Northwest

Girls, Housewives Shine In Skiing, Bowling, Badminton

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—A new sports year dawns on the Northwest. But before closing the books on 1940, let us look in retrospect over the athletic achievements of the past year, a period filled with sparkling competition and honest, clean sportsmanship. The Northwest dropped a bit in national prestige as Marvin (Bud) Ward relinquished his national amateur golf crown and the Seattle badminton champions gave way to the Californians. Yet the gallant University of Washington crewmen salvaged some honors by sweeping to victory at Poughkeepsie.

Outstanding trend of the year was the increased interest of women in sports, especially in skiing, bowling, and badminton. Young girls and busy housewives all took time off from their duties to enjoy the sports of the Northwest while the men-folk looked on with approval.

Five Months of Skiing

When the 1940 season started its sports parade, the skiers were monopolizing the headlines. For five months, even into May with its spring skiing, they cavorted over the numerous snow-clad terrains of the Northwest. Many individual championships were decided, but competitive skiing was only a sideline compared to skiing as a popular sport for the working people who used their week ends to advantage.

Basketball soon entered the sports picture, as the Oregon State College team won intercollegiate honors while the Alpine quintet, composed mostly of former University of Washington hoopmen gained the Northwest A. A. U. championship and fared well in the national tournament at Denver.

Interest was low in professional ice hockey which saw Vancouver, B. C., come out on top in a three-team Northwest league, while the University of Washington had to abandon the sport for lack of competition.

After leading the way since national badminton championships were started in 1937, Seattle's shuttle leadership gave way to California. Dave Freeman of Pasadena took most of the titles in the national championships held in Seattle late in March, although T. M. Royce of Seattle managed to gain a share in the veteran's doubles. Canadian players won many of the Northwest badminton trophies, although Dick Yeager, Ham Law, and Zoe Smith did their bit for Seattle.

Seattle Led Baseball

Came spring—and the sports picture changed. Baseball led the way, and Seattle led baseball, for the second successive Pacific Coast League championship. Almost 500,000 spectators watched the Seattle Rainiers play at home, making the two year spectator total more than one million.

Golf was again enjoyed in the mild northwest summer climate. Jack Westland retained his Pacific Northwest amateur crown for the third successive year, while Bud Ward repeated as Northwest Open Champion. Ward also won the Western amateur, which is almost a national tourney in scope. Oregon furnished the women's champion of the Northwest, Mrs. Mary Mozel Wagner, and also the professional champion, Al Zimmerman.

Californians again reaped most of the rewards in the Northwest tennis circuit, but Henry Prusoff of Seattle and Elwood Cooke of Portland helped gain national net prestige. Prusoff was a finalist at the national doubles championships, and gained No. 8 national singles ranking, with Cooke, formerly a Wimbledon finalist, at No. 9 rank. Young Jim Brink of Seattle was the second-best boy player in the nation.

The afore-mentioned Washington crew gave the Huskies their third national varsity championship in the last five years by winning at Poughkeepsie, while the junior varsity crew of Washington also rowed to victory in a race held in complete darkness on a turbulent Hudson.

The football season just ended saw Washington emerge with the best Northwest record, although Stanford gained the Coast Championship.

College Records

Intercollegiate records are usually based on a school year, but a January to January check-up would reveal the following Northwest champions: Football, crew, swimming, fencing, golf, tennis, and skiing — the University of Washington; basketball and baseball—Oregon State College; track — Washington State College. Wrestling ended in a tie between Washington and Washington State.

Also worthy of mention was the excellent women's swimming team (composed mostly of young girls) of the Multnomah Athletic Club of Portland. They almost won the national women's championships, and did gain many individual titles.

Thus 1940 fades into the past. What 1941 holds in hope lies before us. One thing is certain. The American ideals of sportsmanship will again win major victories.

B. C.

Pearson Sold To Cincinnati Reds

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Yankees announce the sale of Monte Pearson, veteran right-handed pitcher, to the Cincinnati Reds for an unannounced sum of money.

Pearson, who came to the Yankees from Cleveland in a 1935 winter deal, appeared in only 16 games last season, winning seven and losing six. His last winning effort was on July 15 when he beat Cleveland's Bob Feller.

Bowl Affairs Have Motive Behind Them

Football on New Year's Day has come to stay if popularity is any criterion.

Of course the Rose Bowl surpasses all in that it was first and remains first throughout the years regardless. Other Bowl games have sprung up out of the success of the Rose Bowl and competitive bidding for the topnotch elevens has developed to a point of sectional rivalry for acclaim.

This year the Rose Bowl authorities and partisans of the participants, Nebraska and Stanford, are resentful of the New Orleans Sugar Bowl. The latter has booked two undefeated teams in Tennessee and Boston College and publicize their attraction as the championship of the nation.

After Something

Setting aside these claims, there is a motive behind each and every Bowl game. Naturally promotors of such affairs seek to secure the finest teams and naturally they wish to notify the football world of their success. But down underneath, it matters little which Bowl has the finest dish to set before the fan—the object being community publicity and favor, or plain gate receipts.

Why should there be any trace of what borders upon jealousy regarding the other fellow? For the most part there is no competition in gate receipts among the various Bowls. Apart from a few gridiron experts who select their games regardless of distance, the majority of tickets sold are absorbed right within the neighborhood of the particular Bowl, excluding the few hardy followers who will accompany a team from distant points.

Scramble Teams

Of the three major Bowl games, the Rose Bowl, Cotton Bowl and Orange Bowl, the teams are rated on won and lost records, but if you were to scramble the names of the teams and pick out any two of the six, toss them against each other, the result would be unpredictable. It is ridiculous to shout too favorably regarding any one of these games. They are all good and the enthusiasm at the advance sale is sufficient proof.

Close to a million dollars will pour into the coffers of these Bowl games, plus the East-West Shriner's charity game, and as much more will enter the surrounding communities in food, travel and hotel expenses. They are definitely out-of-season sports affairs except for southern climates and only of intense interest in northern sections when teams from there are participants.

Financial Setup

The whole financial setup is exclusive to the South other than the selected team from another part of the country which shares by guarantee. It is only natural that New England should look upon the Sugar Bowl, with its own Boston College team playing there, as bigger and better than the Rose Bowl. It is equally natural for Nebraska and outlying districts to scoff at the Sugar Bowl and see only the Rose Bowl where the Cornhuskers took part, and so on down the line.

There are many beneficial thoughts in connection with these post-season games and some not so beneficial, but since the former predominates the Bowl games are here to stay. And the sooner the public in general realizes that despite the scope of territory each Bowl game influences, the affairs are essentially sectional and one is greater than the other only in opinion.

The games listed for tomorrow and starting times (E. S. T.) are as follows:

Rose Bowl
Stanford vs. Nebraska (5:15)

Sugar Bowl
Boston College vs. Tennessee (2:00)

Cotton Bowl
Fordham vs. Texas A. & M. (2:15)

Orange Bowl
Georgetown vs. Mississippi State (2:00)

East-West
Eastern All-Stars vs. Western (5:00)

Sun Bowl
Tempe Teachers vs. Western Reserve (4:00)

Pineapple Bowl
Fresno State vs. Hawaii (no time)

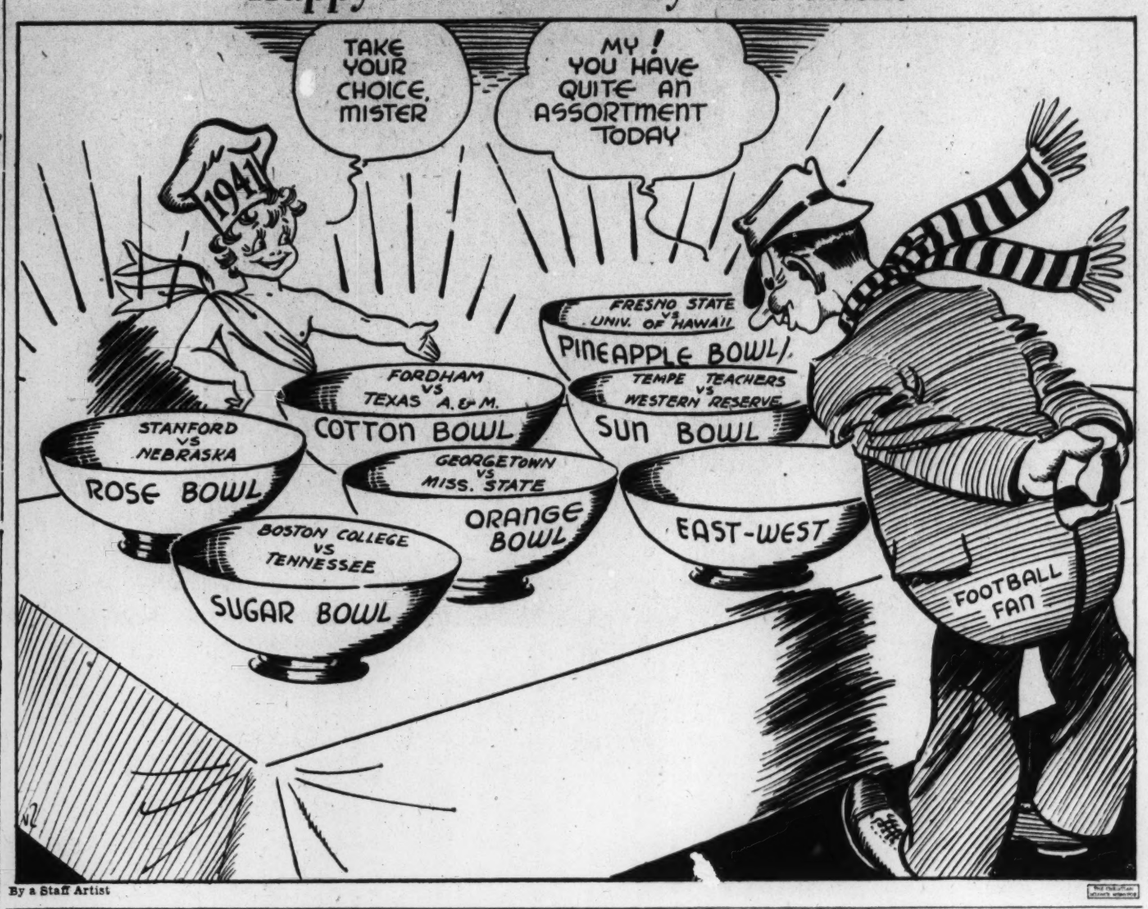
Smythe Is Fined

MONTREAL, Dec. 31 (AP) — Frank Calder, President of the National Hockey League, said yesterday that Conny Smythe, manager of the Toronto Maple Leafs, had been fined $100 for stepping on the ice in a game with the Rangers at New York Sunday night.

"The fine is automatic and mandatory," said Calder who saw the game.

Smythe stepped on the ice to attract the attention of Referee Mickey Ion after Walter Stanowski, Leaf defenseman, received two minor penalties after tangling with Phil Watson of the Rangers.

Happy New Year's Day Assortment



By a Staff Artist

Texas Aggies Are Fit For Cotton Bowl

DALLAS, Dec. 31 (AP)—Two, probably three, touchdowns will be needed to outscore Fordham University in the Cotton Bowl tomorrow, master minds of the Texas Aggies dolefully agreed today.

File that under the heading of startling statements, for the Texas Aggies, rough shod winners of 19 of their past 20 games, happen to be the stoutest defensive team in college football.

Potency of the Fordham offensive was admitted by Coach Homer Norton in his pre-game analysis of a battle that will lure more than 46,000 into the big saucer.

Need Two Touchdowns

"The Aggies will need two touchdowns—probably more, to win the game. We know Fordham has one of the best rounded backfields in the game and we also have respect for their line. Frankly, we think we are playing one of the best teams in the nation."

The Aggies, a great senior team seeking to erase the blot of that loss to Texas, will meet the kickoff without the meekest alibi.

"We are in better physical condition than we were for the Sugar Bowl game last year," said Norton. "We are probably a smarter team. But I can't tell yet about the mental attitude. That remains to be seen right after the game starts."

Reports Confirmed

Norton confirmed reports that he probably would start Sophomore Bill Henderson, phenomenal pass receiver, at right end.

Thus, Henderson, a boy who never had played football until he entered A. and M. will be making his first starting game a Bowl classic.

Coach Jim Crowley of Fordham freely made the Aggies favorites "because of their very fine record over the past two seasons—with the same club."

Indiana Five Wins Sugar Bowl Title

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31 (AP)—The University of Indiana's national intercollegiate championship basketball team won the annual Sugar Bowl title here last night by defeating the University of Kentucky, Southeastern Conference leader, 48 to 45.

The game was witnessed by a crowd of about 7,500 fans, described as the largest ever to see a basketball game in New Orleans.

It was Kentucky's third appearance in the Sugar Bowl event and its first defeat. The Wildcats beat Pittsburgh and Ohio State in previous performances here.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 30

Princeton 30, Michigan 29.
George Washington 46, Minnesota 43.
Pittsburgh 48, Ohio State 34.
Temple 46, Kansas 35.
Seton Hall 34, Kansas State 29.
Oregon State 61, Nebraska 38.
Colorado 47, St. John's (Brooklyn) 42.
Creighton 37, Michigan State 29.
La Salle 41, Santa Clara 35.
Cornell 36, Wayne 35.
Long Island 61, Rice 57.
Tennessee 31, Austin Peay Normal 23.
Indiana State 75, Centenary 31.
Geneva 72, St. Francis (Brooklyn) 68 (overtime).
Davis-Elkins 49, Hudson (Jersey City) 43.
Augsburg 24, Eau Claire Teachers 23.
St. Mary's (Calif.) 44, Utah State 42.
Denver 38, Western (Colo.) State 32.
Utah 36, California 29.

All-College Tournament (Oklahoma City)

Pittsburg (Kan.) Teachers 39, Texas 38 (title game).
Oklahoma Aggies 44, West Texas State 41 (third place).
Baylor 54, Wyoming 50 (2 overtimes) (losers' bracket).
Warrensburg (Mo.) Teachers 33, Tulsa 23 (losers' bracket).

Sugar Bowl Basketball

At New Orleans
Indiana 48, Kentucky 45.

M. G. A. Closing Its Books On Very Successful Year

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Down at the Massachusetts Golf Association's headquarters at 101 Milk Street today, Executive Secretary John P. Corcoran was getting ready to close the books on one of the association's most successful seasons, and preparing to open them again tomorrow with the first of the 1941 tournaments.

"Yes, it has been quite a year," John declared, "one of the best in the 38 years that the M. G. A. has been sponsoring tournaments. We had about 1,000 more entries this year than we did the year before, and that despite the fact that during the first five weeks of the season it rained somewhere along the line. Practically every tournament showed an increase to make the grand total of 5,759 entries as compared to 4,700 in 1939. And this year we had two cancellations as compared to none the year before."

Tomorrow, weather permitting, the M. G. A. will get its 1941 season under way with the annual New Year's Day tournament at Wollaston Golf Club. Because of bad weather, there was no tournament last year. Tomorrow, if the sun comes out, a record crowd can be expected, one that would compare favorably with the turnout of 247 in 1937.

Although this year, the M. G. A. sponsored 61 events — 64 club tournaments and seven championships. With the two cancellations at Wollaston and Plymouth-Scituate, the final number was 59. The largest turnout was at Marshfield, where 350 golfers competed for the Marshfield Cup. Second largest crowd was at the Winchester father-and-son affair, with 127 teams or 254 individuals.

The association's major event, the State open at Oyster Harbors saw another famous name being added to those who have gone before. Horton Smith of Chicopee, Mass., turned in a 72-hole card of 287 to lead the field by four strokes. Ranking amateur was Woodland's Ted Bishop with 301.

This same tournament in 1941 is expected to prove the M. G. A.'s piece de resistance, according to plans evolved by Mel Merritt, newly elected president. Merritt has announced his intention of raising the purse from $1,000 to $5,000, and with such a move all the outstanding professionals in the country would eye the tournament favorably. Such a move is in keeping with the association's main function—"to promote the best interests of golf."

Next on the championship list was the State amateur, won by Ted Bishop, who again laid heavy claim to being the top amateur in the State. Besides winning this event, he went to the semifinals of the New England amateur, qualified for both the national amateur and national open, won four medal-play tournaments at various clubs, and was a winning partner in three four-ball tournaments.

The lanky Woodlander took top honors at Trapelo with a 69, at Pine Brook Valley with a 70, at Marshfield with a 72, and at Bear Hill with a 71, for an average of 70.5 per round. His four-ball triumphs came at Framingham with Pete Jarboe, at Furnace Brook with J. Howard Bushway, and at Winchester with Joe Fay.

In the other championships the junior title went to Ed Franzeim of Bellevue; the new Class B crown was won by Hollis Cranmer of Blue Hill; the caddie championship was taken by young Jimmy Sullivan of Arlmont, who set a new record of 74-71—145 to break the mark previously held by Leo Martin of Trapelo by one stroke; the State club pairs mixed foursome title went to Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Blackwell; and the pro-president diadem was won by Tom Mahan and Sidney Winslow of United Shoe.

Other outstanding golfers this past year were Leo Martin of Trapelo, who won the New England amateur and The Country Club cup, besides tying Emery Stratton of Charles River in the Brae Burn tourney; Stratton, who won the Woodland invitation tournament with a 71, took the Sharon affair with a 72, and turned in the season's lowest competitive round with a 66 at Commonwealth; and Carl Nettelbladt of Green Hill, who won the New England and Massachusett's public links titles, besides winning the tournament at his home club with a sparkling 70.

A list of M. G. A. championship and tournament winners follows:

Championship Winners

State Open—Horton Smith, Chicopee, Mass. 287.
State Amateur—Ted Bishop, Woodland.
State Junior—Ed Franzeim, Bellevue.
State Class B—Hollis Cranmer, Blue Hill.
State Caddie—Jimmy Sullivan, Arlmont.
State Club Pairs mixed foursome—Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Blackwell.
State Pro-President—Tom Mahan and Sidney Winslow, United Shoe.

Tournament Winners

Framingham four-ball medal—Ted Bishop and P. C. Jarboe, both of Woodland, 69.
Green Hill medal—Carl Nettelbladt, 71.
Woodland invitation medal and match—Emery P. Stratton, Charles River, 71.
Kittansett invitation foursome—W. W. Claflin, Kittansett, and Landon Parsons, T. C. C.
Grand View four-ball, best ball—Charles Donnelly and Edward Fay, both of Grand View.
Wollaston medal—canceled.
Sharon medal—Emery Stratton, 72.
Marlborough open four-ball medal—Thomas Dinan, Framingham, and Robert Provoloff, Marlborough, 74.
Riverside medal—Merrill Lord, Columbia C. C., Washington, 78.
New Bedford invitation four-ball—Victor Tarello, New Bedford, and Clark Cahill, Thorny Lea.
The Country Club Cup—Leo Martin, Trapelo.
Kernwood medal—William Fuller, Salem, 75.
Brockton four-ball—F. W. Squire and Franklin Dolan, both of Fall River, 71.
Trapelo medal—Ted Bishop, Woodland, 69.
Springfield invitation medal and match—Holly Mandly, Avon, Conn. Medalist—Mandly, 70.
Thorny Lea open medal—Low gross four-ball: Dave Whiteside and Walter Krig, both of New Bedford, 66. Low gross: Charles Howe, Wellesley, 77.
Arlmont open medal—E. W. H. Cooledge, Lexington, and William Sampson, Arlmont, 75.
Salem invitation four-ball—Thomas Hayes and Clarence Earley, both of Salem.
Furnace Brook four-ball medal—Ted Bishop and J. H. Bushway, both of Woodland, 65.
Highland medal—Len Schora, Pawtucket, R. I., 71.
Wildwood four-ball medal P. C. Jarboe, Woodland, and Joseph Burke, Wildwood, 67.
Pine Brook Valley medal—Ted Bishop, Woodland, 70.
Marshfield Cup—Ted Bishop, Woodland, 72.
Plymouth—Scituate joint medal—canceled.
Winchester four-ball—Ted Bishop and J. J. Fay, both of Woodland.
South Shore Four-ball—Vin Sangster and Jose Sh Hoffman, both of South Shore, 67.
Rockport medal—Charles Maguire, Woodland, 75.
The Country Club Jaques Cup—John Chew and Clarence Cochrane, both of Bellevue.
Norfolk medal—Ed Ford, United Shoe, 71.
Ould Newbury medal—Joseph Player, Ould Newbury, 74.
Wyantenuck invitation four-ball—Dan England, Jr., Pittsfield, and I. L. Merrill, Wyantenuck.
New Bedford medal—tie, Ernest Krig and Walter Senna, both of New Bedford, 72.
Winchester father-and-son—T. J. Leonard, and T. J. Leonard, Jr., both of Nashua, N. H., 72.
Essex invitation four-ball—Walter Whitehead, Jr., and Dick Johnson, both of Tedesco.
Oakley invitation four-ball—W. F. McPhail, Norfolk, and R. W. Knowles, T. C. C.
Pittsfield invitation medal—no report.
Woodland medal—R. W. Knowles, T. C. C. 71.
Worcester invitation four-ball—H. C. Midgley, Jr., Worcester, and James Hollis, Woodland.
Hatherly four-ball medal—Phil Albee and John Gahan, Jr., both of Hatherly, 64.
Pocasset medal—A. R. Corwin, Woodland, 74.
Bass Rocks invitation four-ball—John Chase and James Hutchinson, both of Dedham.
Maynard medal—H. B. Snelling, Concord, 71.
Sandy Burr medal—four-way tie between Leo Brown, Woodland, David Sullivan, Blue Hill, Ernest Doherty, Woburn, and Thomas Slamin, Riverside, 73.
Commonwealth medal — Emery Stratton, Charles River, 66.
Bear Hill medal—Ted Bishop, Woodland, 71.
Wellesley mother-and-son—Mrs. A. P. E. Gascoigne and Edward Gascoigne, both of Bear Hill, 82.
Charles River invitation four-ball—R. C. Welland, Charles River, and J. W. Monahan, Belmont.
Blue Hill four-ball medal—three-way tie between Charles Howe and Leo Madden of Wellesley; Charles Carlson, Blue Hill and Stanley Neptune, Marshfield; and George Kenney and Ben Robbins of Blue Hill, 71.
Vesper four-ball medal—E. O. Tabor and Thomas O'Donnell, both of Vesper, 69.
Long Meadow medal—Ted Tabor, Vesper, 72.
Haverhill medal—Richard Griffin, Haverhill, 74.
Brae Burn invitation medal—tie between Leo Martin, Trapelo, and Emery Stratton, Charles River, 74.
Kittansett invitation four-ball—C. E. Mason and F. T. Pfaelzer, Jr., both of T. C. C.
Woburn medal—Arthur Tole, Woburn, 72.

Orange Bowl Hoping For Repeat Game

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 31 (AP)—When Orange Bowl talk centers around Mississippi State's favoritism over Georgetown, Coach Allyn McKeen of the Maroons keeps his fingers crossed.

He can't forget that two other football teams from the state of Mississippi lost Orange Bowl games by a single point each.

"I don't believe in jinxes," McKeen smiled today, "but you can put it down that we will be out to show the Orange Bowl people we can win.

Others Exciting

"I hope Wednesday's game is as exciting as those other two, but if there is one point difference at the finish again here's hoping it's on our side."

The fans here still talk about the 1937 New Year's Day game in which Duquesne nosed out Mississippi State, then coached by Major Ralph Sasse, 13 to 12. The Maroons were leading late in the game when Boyd Brumbaugh of Duquesne faded back to pass. Down the field sped Ernest Hefferle while Brumbaugh kept going back and back.

The Mississippi State player covering Hefferle followed him until he was positive no one could throw the ball that far, then left him. Brumbaugh whirled a tremendous pass that Hefferle took on a dead run for a touchdown, 52 yards from scrimmage.

Ran 67 Yards

The year before, Ned Peters of Catholic University ran 67 yards for the touchdown that beat the University of Mississippi, 20 to 19.

It is quite possible that tomorrow's game will be on the same open order. Neither team has been able to scout the other effectively, and both squads have been practicing in absolute privacy.

Mississippi State, slightly favored mainly because the Maroons played a tougher schedule than Georgetown, uses the orthodox Tennessee system but also concentrates on blocking assignments for the return of kicks and intercepted passes.

Jack Hagerty's Georgetown outfit, however, may come up with most of the spectacular play. The Hoyas boast a huge line and an adept corps of ball-handlers. Anything can happen from their unusual spread formation.

Reboli Called

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 31 (AP)—The Essex County draft board yesterday called Tino Reboli, former national amateur bicycle road champion, for induction in the Jan. 6-15 period. Reboli, 27, has competed professionally as a bike rider throughout the United States and Canada.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	14	6	1	62	41	29
Detroit	9	6	5	47	41	23
Boston	8	7	4	69	50	20
Chicago	7	9	4	45	51	18
Rangers	7	9	3	51	52	17
Montreal	7	9	2	42	49	16
Americans	5	11	5	36	60	15

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Coaching Vacancies Take Up Most Time at Meeting

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—Amid rumors about [illegible] coach is going to land where—including one that Francis Schmidt would return to the southwest—the country's collegiate athletic heads started their official business yesterday, with national defense as the theme.

For most of the day, delegates to the Football Coaches' Association and National Collegiate Athletic Association convention heard speeches about how collegiate athletics can help national defense. Then they received an official statistical report of 1940 football casualties which tended to show the gridiron game is becoming safer for players all the time.

Latest Rumors

But mostly, the delegates just buzzed about the various coaching vacancies. And the latest whisper to go around the corridors was that Schmidt, late of Ohio State, was about to return to the area of his first coaching triumphs, either at Tulsa or Arkansas. This report entirely unconfirmed, said (1) that Schmidt was definitely slated for Tulsa or (2) that Fred Thomsen was about to switch from Arkansas to Tulsa, and Schmidt would succeed him as head man of the Razorbacks.

Schmidt formerly coached at both schools.

At the same time, several new names appeared on the Ohio State horizon, although it still was an open secret that young Paul Brown, whose Massillon (Ohio) High School teams have lost just one game in their last 60 over a seven-year stretch, has the inside track to succeed Schmidt. However, L. W. St. John, the Ohio State Athletic Director, made dates to interview Tiny Thornhill, once of Stanford; Benny Friedman, one-time great Michigan passer now coaching City College of New York; Dick Harlow of Harvard and Bear Wolf of North Carolina. These names thus were added to the previously mentioned entries of Brown, Don Faurot of Missouri, Alan Holman of Franklin and Marshall, George Hauser, Minnesota line coach, and Bunny Oakes, former Colorado mentor.

Edwards Mentioned

There was also word that Bill Edwards, now in Texas with his Western Reserve squad for the Sun Bowl game, was the No. 1 candidate to land at Marquette, and that Paddy Driscoll, who left Marquette, had turned down a one-year contract to coach Tulsa.

Dr. William Mather Lewis, Lafayette College President, made the featured speech of the joint session of the two Associations not only pleading for an expansion of collegiate physical education and training as a means to aid national defense, but also taking a few cracks at "the evils of over-emphasis" in college football.

Like Dr. Lewis, Bo McMillin, Indiana coach, and W. B. Owens of Stanford, N. C. A. A. President, called for colleges to expand physical training activities.

Cowley Holds First Place; Apps Second

MONTREAL, Dec. 31 (AP)—Bill Cowley of Boston still is hanging on doggedly to his scoring lead in the National Hockey League.

He tallied a pair of goals last week and even though he didn't make any assists ran his point total to 27, six ahead of Toronto's Syl Apps, who bagged two goals and two assists to take over second place exclusively.

Bryan Hextall of the New York Rangers helped thin out the jam behind Cowley by scoring three goals to assume third place with 20 points. He is the leading goal-getter of the league with 13 while Cowley, chief playmaker of the Bruins, leads in assists with 18.

Jimmy Orlando's 37 minutes in the penalty box continued to be the league's top for major and minor penalties, but Pat Egan of the New York Americans challenged him for "bad man" honors by drawing a match penalty in addition to 23 minutes for the ordinary fouls.

The leading scorers:

Player, Club	G	A	Pts
Cowley, Boston	9	18	27
Apps, Toronto	9	12	21
Hextall, Rangers	13	7	20
Wiseman, Boston	7	11	18
Watson, Rangers	3	15	18
Drillon, Toronto	10	7	17
G. Allen, Chicago	8	8	16
Howe, Detroit	7	9	16
N. Colville, Rangers	7	9	16
Dumart, Boston	9	6	15
Bauer, Boston	7	8	15
Taylor, Toronto	5	10	15
Schriner, Toronto	11	3	14
Goldup, Toronto	10	4	14
R. Conacher, Boston	9	5	14
Schmidt, Boston	6	8	14
M. Colville, Rangers	6	7	13
Wares, Detroit	6	7	13
L. Patrick, Rangers	3	10	13
W. Carse, Chicago	3	10	13

Rand Surprises The Experienced Skiers at Placid

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 31 (AP)—Blonde Bobby Rand of St. Lawrence University, surprised a field of more experienced skijumpers today by winning the opening event of the annual College Week invitation ski tournament.

Competing in the jump for the first time, Rand put together leaps of 33 and 37 meters to beat out Henry Hansen, University of Minnesota. Hansen had jumps of 37 and 36½ meters but Rand edged him in the matter of form.

The University of New Hampshire took the lead in team standing by placing three men in the first five.

Contestants' standings:

(1) Robert Rand, St. Lawrence; (2) Henry Hansen, Minnesota; (3) C. Allison Merrill, New Hampshire; (4) Robert M. Clark, New Hampshire; (5) William Keough Jr., New Hampshire; (6) Raymond Wrisley, St. Lawrence; (7) William A. South, Minnesota; (8) Frank Trudeau, Yale; (9) Phillip B. Cole, Williams, and (10) Gale C. Burton, Minnesota.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Don McNeill of Oklahoma City defeated Bobby Riggs of Chicago, 7—5, 6—9, 6—2, for Sugar Bowl tennis title.

Three Years Ago

Harry Stuhldreher of Wisconsin elected president of American Football Coaches Association.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Men and Women of Many Lands Unite in Citizenship Study

In Public School Evening Classes They Are Helped to Understand and Appreciate the American Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Stanley—round-faced and eager—held out a very small notebook in one hand. In the other he wiggled a stub pencil with clumsy fingers.

"But the presidents, teacher, tell me the presidents. I put them down in my book—George Washington, then Lincoln? No? When I know the presidents and the Independence Day, then I pass the examination and I am an American citizen."

"You will need to know much more than that," declared the teacher to this newcomer in her evening class for aliens preparing for citizenship.

Varied Backgrounds

The class which our friend Stanley entered is sponsored by the Chicago Board of Education and meets in the Central Y. W. C A. in Chicago's business district, drawing many different nationalities. Their background, culture, upbringing, education, language, and past experience is as varied as the streaks of a rainbow. Sitting around one huge table this collection of individuals is a unique cross-section of humanity but a typical representation of that alien block now out for American citizenship.

There's the well-educated Russian, for instance, who has seen service in the White Russian Army. He knows his Russian drama and literature of the old days. After the Revolution he received the joyous news from his brother asking him to come to America where he found a good job as a draftsman for a first-class furniture manufacturer. But he moved to New York and back two or three times and postponed getting his citizenship until now.

Beside him sits an Assyrian who speaks eight languages, has been in every important country of the world except Japan and Germany, but is now stranded as a bus boy in a Chicago hotel. Next to him is a slender clean-cut Scotchman who earns a good living as night watchman in a luxuriously appointed clubhouse.

An Accomplished Musician

Next to the night watchman sits a German girl. In this country she is a housemaid, but back home she had never washed a dish. Shy, cultured, and pretty, she once confided to the teacher when the class was planning a party that she would do her part by playing a musical instrument.

"What will you play, a violin?" the teacher asked.

"Oh, anything you like," Hedwig responded, and for the first time it leaked out that she was quite an accomplished musician although in the United States in order to make a living while she is learning the language she washes pots and pans for "Mrs Well-to-Do."

"Sometimes," Hedwig told the teacher one night after the others had gone, "when the 'Mrs.' goes out to her parties, I slip in the parlor and play the piano—Beethoven and Bach—do you really think it is very bad? I get so starved for my music. But," with a little sigh, "my fingers are so out of practice!"

Next to Hedwig comes the Swiss baker—short, sturdy, and thrifty. Now and then he arrives at class late because he is chief baker of bread at a big hotel. A British bond salesman, about 30 years old, well-groomed and well-educated, sits next, and beyond him a Norwegian nurse who writes excellent compositions on early American history. A Mexican who ran away from home in his teens "to see what the world was like" and later had to make a living in Chicago is doing fairly well, he says, as a rooming-house owner. He shares an American history book with an Italian tailor. A Rumanian girl who sells knick-knacks in a dime store, two Czechoslovak girls, a Greek, and three late refugees from Germany complete the ring around the table.

Warmth In Their Welcome

The entire 30 of these prospective American citizens sympathized with Stanley. Having got well settled in the class themselves they saw his predicament and sent many a smile over to him that first night when he sat with overcoat buttoned to the chin. He soon warmed to their hospitality. The next night he removed his coat. The third night he pulled up to the table with the others. The second week he ventured to enter the conversations. The fourth week he brought a full-sized notebook full of articles he had copied from the newspapers about the Supreme Court, Thanksgiving Day, special session of Congress.

Instead of just memorizing statements about presidents and learning dates in history like 1776, and 1492, he stayed in the class for two long winters getting a thorough grasp of the workings of the Government, his own duties when he became an American, an appreciation of the sacrifices which were made by the founding fathers, the Revolutionary patriots, and the westward pioneers to build up this country.

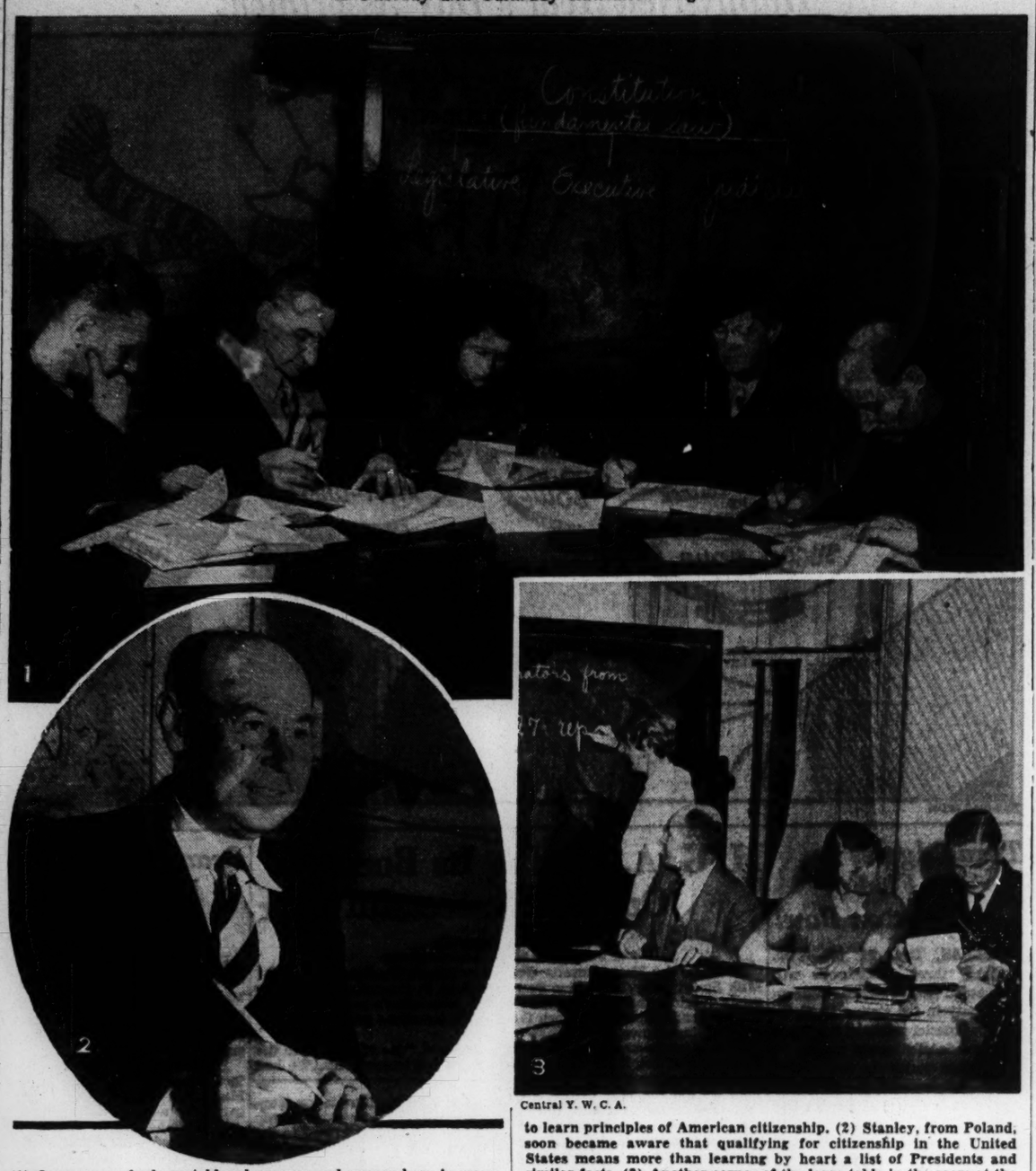
Becoming a naturalized American today is different, far different from what it was 20 years ago: and in the years just ahead there may be greater emphasis on impressing the applicant with his responsibilities, and to make sure that he is an American "at heart."

Strong Tie-Up

Today there is a stronger tie-up between the naturalization bureau in the various cities and the local schools. There was a time when an applicant did little more than sign his name and show that he could read simple English. But now day and evening classes put these people through a long course of lessons.

Like Stanley, for instance, who mistakenly thought that all he needed to do was to name the Presidents and quote 1492, many applicants, as soon as it is apparent that they have had no training, are sent to the school nearest their home.

Where very progressive and sympathetic teachers are in charge the grown pupils take a surprising interest in the workings of the Government. From this they branch out into American history, biography of famous American men and women, American literature. Sometimes they come back again and again in September, even after they have obtained their citizenship, to satisfy their thirst for more education in the American way of living.



(1) One corner of a large table where men and women born in many other countries are gathered in a Chicago Board of Education course to learn principles of American citizenship. (2) Stanley, from Poland, soon became aware that qualifying for citizenship in the United States means more than learning by heart a list of Presidents and similar facts. (3) Another corner of the large table in the room at the Central Y. W. C. A., where these classes are held.

Central Y. W. C. A.

Misuse of 'Like' for 'As' or 'As If'

Help Yourself to Easy English—24

82 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

Before we set to work to understand when to use *like* and when to use *as* or *as if*, let us review Lessons 22 and 23, particularly Lesson 23. And now we are ready to master the difference between *as* and *like*.

Let us not use *like* when we mean as (or, as if).

We remember that *as* is a conjunction and precedes a clause (subject and predicate). We recall that *like* is a preposition and requires an object (noun or pronoun).

Example: Swim *as* I told you. (*As* precedes the clause, *I told you*).

Swim *as if* you enjoy it. (*As if* precedes the clause, *you enjoy it*).

You swim *like* a boy. (Like requires the object, boy).

You swim *like* a boy who lives on our street. (Like requires the object, boy; the added clause describes boy.)

Caution: Do you use *like* when you mean *as* or *as if*?

Exercise 1

Write *as*, *as if*, or *like*.

1. Come just ——— you are.
2. That sounds ——— my friend Molly.
3. Speak ——— you desire to speak.
4. He arranges flowers ——— a professional whom I know.
5. That man looks ——— my brother.
6. It looks ——— rain.
7. It looks ——— it might snow.
8. You work ——— you were sleepy.
9. He acts ——— he is eager to go.
10. He spoke ——— he had been coached.

Exercise 2 (A Review)

Underscore the correct form. ARE YOU USING THESE CORRECT FORMS IN YOUR SPEECH?

1. You played that last hand (good, well),
2. Can you go there as (quick, quickly) as (he, him)?
3. He (sure, surely) drove (cautious, cautiously).
4. We, Ben and (I, me), are going.
5. Dick is taking us, mother and (I, me).

Conclusion: In Lessons 22, 23, and 24, we have learned to use *who* and *whom*, *than* and *as*, *as* and *like*. Can you find sentences in your Preliminary Test, in Lesson 1, the answers to which are explained in these three lessons?

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—as (precedes clause, *you are*); 2—like (requires object, *my friend Molly*); 3—as (precedes clause, *you desire to speak*); 4—like (requires object, *professional*); 5 — like (requires object *brother*); 6—like (requires object, *rain*); 7—as if (precedes clause, *it might snow*); 8— as if (precedes clause, *you were sleepy*) 9—as if (precedes clause, *he is eager to go*); 10—as if precedes clause, *he had been coached*), or as (precedes clause, *he had been coached*).

Exercise 2 (A Review): 1—well; 2—quickly, he; 3—surely, cautiously; 4—I; 5—me.

If you write about anything in this series, please address the Education Editor.

Movies in College Teaching

Motion pictures are being utilized in English courses at 40 universities and colleges surveyed recently for the University of Texas by the Southwest Texas State Teachers College. According to Mrs. Dora G. Netterville, Assistant Professor of English in the Teachers College, 14 of these schools offer credit courses in photoplay appreciation; 18 make use of film showings in commercial theaters; and six have selected films shown on their own campuses.

Ohio State News Letter

Pointers for Piano Players

7—Only Half an Hour a Day to Spare

By Margaret Anderton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I have but half an hour a day to spare for my music. Can I accomplish anything at piano playing and study in so short a space of time?"

"Yes, you can," is the quite positive answer.

It has been told me by those who have tested out the results from "just half an hour a day at the piano," that they will come back from the office so tired as to be able to think of nothing but the stress of the day, but after food, seating themselves at their piano, they become so "taken out of themselves by the music making" that the fatigue drops away magically, and they rise from the instrument actually much rested from the change of work and interest of the music itself.

Similar have been the experiences of busy housekeeping mothers of a growing family, and of much occupied clubwomen. Many men whose lives are crowded with the claims of their particular professions, or with occupations galore, say they get a sort of "lift" after even a short time spent in making music for themselves at the kind of instrument where they can just sit down comfortably and "evoke."

Great The Reward

Time spent thus—brief though it may have to be—becomes precious. It is a sort of self-expression which is vastly better than repression. It gets one away from the competitive, the money-making thinking. Great is the reward of music preoccupation.

Naturally such people want to give their best, and do not want to murder the music. If you keep your definite objective of planning and using that half hour wisely and well, your very eagerness will improve your skill. If you gather a "repertoire" of lovely things to play, and seek to get the meaning of it all, your ability will increase surprisingly as you fill each minute with "sixty seconds' worth of distance run."

One woman said, "Please give me quantities of 5-finger exercises and scale practising to do," and added, "I like them, for I always plan my menus for several days ahead while doing them." One felt a gentle wonder as to which suffered the more in the process—her music or her meals!

Those who chafe under restricted time for the study they so love to do, can console themselves that QUALITY WORK can be theirs at any rate. I grant you that the more time you can spare for your piano the more comprehensively speedy may be your progress in skill, but—let us never forget this: healthy growth is more lasting than the merely speedy sort, and with music, as with plants, forcing is not always so good for Beauty.

The catching up of lost half-hours when getting back into the swing of music things, while bringing a certain sense of satisfying joy, is also apt to increase the "tempo of accomplishment" to a point of questionable value.

Unhurried Study

You "Half-Hourers" must be careful to keep to UNHURRIED STUDY. If you just philosophically conclude that by mapping out the brief piano time on a definite schedule so as to cover the "this and that" of playing, by keeping to the "all in turn but not all on the same day" idea; you will best consummate what you want.

The half hour every day is more apt to help you than skipping several days together and then taking two hours perhaps at a sitting, although I have known persons who have had to do their music delighting that way, and who have succeeded.

Every person has to adjust such matters to his personal or family problems. If, for example, there happen to be several in a family needing to use that one piano, or if there is someone not wanting to hear ANY piano sounds, is this a handicap? Perhaps it is merely a challenge to your ability to manage things happily for a great purpose.

The Stagger System

One practical way of overcoming the time obstacle, and still accomplishing your purpose, is to "stagger" your piano study time. For example, the day you allot ten minutes to reading at sight (indispensable for any piano player) replace this next day by playing over and rubbing up some piano number you already know, thus keeping something all ready to play smoothly and comfortably.

In the same way, that new piece you want to "get" is sure to have one or more difficult bits (weak spots). Take those out and "stagger them" against time set aside for the technique, for in nine cases out of ten it is a certain lack of hand or finger facility causing the playing snag. You can even "stagger the "technique" itself. A 5-minute work-out on trills, replaced next day by chord explorations, or by arpeggios, or what not? AND every day reveling in the "getting in its entirety" that new piece you are eager to play well. Maybe you like transposing or modulation work?

Further POINTERS seem superfluous; for man or woman with keen mind, a music lover of mature experience, with a systematic habit and determined intent, can plan out, self-hear, self-teach, self-express, and even with "only half an hour a day to spare" can keep up music making, progress well, while incidentally finding the piano a veritable pathway to musicianly delight.

This is the seventh of 24 Tuesday articles. The next "pointer" is entitled "The Companionship of Chords."

Overcoming Apathy

The Youth Round Table

Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Dear Round Tablers:

Apathy is one of the worst enemies of democracy. Apathy and wishful thinking for years prevented the people of England from adequately preparing themselves for the struggle with Naziism. Through bitter experience they learnt the fundamental fact that there can be no compromise, no appeasement of evil and aggression. I know with what revulsion every Britisher regarded the possibility of going to war—and yet the British were finally so completely convinced that there was no alternative, that Britain in this war has become a nation united as never before. Her people today are gladly sacrificing everything they have to aid in the war effort. It is this absolute unity, and the unshakable confidence and cheerfulness of the British people, which give them the strength to withstand without flinching the most barbarous holocaust of destruction ever devised.

Americans must do more than sympathize with the British, and admire their courage. They must do far more than finance Relief Work and send clothing and food—as so many Americans are so generously doing. They must arouse the great mass of the American people from the same apathy which has cost the nations of Europe so dearly, and awaken them to the dangers of complacency.

(Mr.) D. M. A.

* * *

New Friendships

England

Dear Chairman:

It is so long since I wrote to a Round Tabler anonymously; I have made a few good friends, for whom I owe grateful thanks, and with whom I correspond more or less regularly. The more we are cut off from Europe by present stresses, the more we appreciate our friends in the west, and new ones are always welcome. I earnestly hope that the many new friendships of today will last, and prove a useful leaven in the post-war world; and I am not thinking solely of new ties between this country and the United States or within the British Empire, but of the many strange friendships that are arising here through the presence of so many foreign troops. It is true all over the country that we take an enormous interest in these "strangers in our midst." Surely it is a situation that cannot pass without leaving some mark, especially on us.

(Miss) D. B.

* * *

As Miss D. B. brings out, many new ties, some from unforeseen directions, are being formed in our lives these days. Also many new opportunities for growth are at hand. It is important to be awake and ready to embrace these opportunities, is it not? As we press on into the New Year, are we widening our thinking to the point of welcoming these new means for unfoldment? These are days calling for flexible and courageous thinkers.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

* * *

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in pencil, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

Through the Editor's Window

On Winter Dawns

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Much is written of sunsets and evening twilight, and I too would add my praise; but less often are voices lifted in appreciation of the dawn. Yet there is no time more quietly beautiful than the ushering in of day.

In summer the dawn comes so early that most of us are seldom up. Instead, dreamily noting the gathering light beyond one's square of window one may hear the first sleepy peep of some small bird, followed by another, and then a sweet mist of song fills the air and lulls one back to a final nap before sunrise. Only when on camping expeditions or when leaving early on a motor trip is one likely to match those first sleepy bird notes with personal action.

* * *

Summer dawns, actually awaited, however, are unforgettable. As if it were yesterday can I re-live a certain three a. m. when I stepped down off the wharf into a bobbing launch, listened for the put-put of the little engine, turned the snub nose of our small craft to take, head on, the curling whitecaps that broke the steel gray surface of Lake Erie, and steered out "to sea" straight into the coming dawn. In times of mental darkness, praying that a Hand more knowing than mine might guide me in swinging the tiller, I have more than once re-lived that experience.

But winter dawns await the rising of almost any of us workaday people. The wonder of it is that so few of us seem aware of them. And even if babies, or office jobs, or commuters' trains do get us up, aren't we likely to put on the lights and give seldom or never a look at the miracle going on in the diminishing darkness outside?

* * *

Beyond the fact that I am one of those people who like early mornings, I think I owe to my old prep school something very precious in an attitude of quiet that used to be required of us there between "rising bell" and going down to breakfast. We seldom lit the lights in our cubicles, except for a last-minute glance at our pigtails; and most of the time in which I was a school girl there my windows looked out directly upon the vast expanse of Lake Michigan, spreading grandly to an eastern horizon. The orange globe of Old Sol would peer up over a tumbling slate gray Lake to penetrate our early prayers. Quiet thinking and winter dawns became forever synonymous.

A time of silence, and a time without artificial light except for the mere moment when one must take a once-over look at oneself—this will help bring one into comradeship with winter dawns. The thick darkness grows steadily more tenuous. Trees stand out, silent and in silhouette, like strangers and yet vaguely known. Shadows give familiar bushes and rocks and other landmarks unfamiliar forms. There is an active stillness, the world seems for a moment made of isolated objects. But the change is persistent, steady. Almost momently the darkness is softening, the light spreading over the hills, revealing portions of the sleeping winter garden. Isolated objects become more familiar and take on character, relationship, then soft color. Peering above the horizon there comes a rim of scarlet—although Old Sol's dramatic entrances are never twice the same. By then one is well into the glory of the winter sunrise. But my favorite Professor of English at college drilled into every optimistic freshman theme-writer the idea that only Ruskin could describe a sunset; so I will not attempt to set down in words the wonder and drama of even one of the daily winter sunrises which most people seem content to miss.

Evensongs, light softening into dusk, the twilights of the years, are always lovely. They lead us to thoughts of rest, of shelter, of sheepfold. But the dawns lead us from darkness into light—into a day of opportunity for service, from slumber to awakening, from illusion to the light of understanding. All dawns are beautiful. And the dawns of the New Year, the dawns of unfoldment as we step fearlessly into the future, are the most beautiful of all.

A Tuesday Column

What Is the American Youth Commission?

In 1935, the American Council on Education, a non-governmental organization composed of major educational associations and institutions, called attention to the need of a nation-wide study of the problems of American youth. Subsequently the Council formed the American Youth Commission to:

(a) Consider all the needs of youth and appraise the facilities and resources for serving those needs.

(b) Plan experiments and programs which will be most helpful in solving the problems of youth.

(c) Popularize and promote desirable plans of action through publications, conferences, and demonstrations.

The American Youth Commission was established to perform a public service; it is non-partisan, non-sectarian, and non-governmental. Its members are representative leaders in American life, who serve as private citizens. During the past four years the Commission has been studying every phase of the youth problem. The work of the Commission is to continue, and further studies and formulations of policy may be expected from time to time.

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See Also SATURDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE for Advertising of Schools

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 1,179,277
1940 volume to date 206,532,289
1939 volume to date 262,015,799

Stocks Mixed In Pre-Holiday Profit Taking

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—Rallying hesitancy prevailed in the stock market today in the wake of three successive rising sessions.

Quotations were ragged from the start. While quiet strength was in evidence here and there, numerous issues were off a shade or at their final levels of yesterday. Volume was under that of Monday, transfers being at the rate of approximately 1,000,000 shares. Minor gains and losses were pretty evenly divided near the closing hour.

In view of tomorrow's holiday when financial exchanges will recess, some traders apparently cashed in on the advance with the idea of being in a position to ride the tide at the beginning of the new year. Tax selling remained light and business news still was a hopeful prop. War stimulation was lacking.

Among stocks, Savage Arms jumped to a new 1940 top and support was accorded American Telephone, du Pont, General Electric, Johns-Manville, Southern Railway, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Rubber, Douglas Aircraft and J. C. Penney.

Occasional laggards included U. S. Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, International Harvester, Consolidated Edison, N. Y. Central, American Smelting, Boeing, and Texas Corp.

In the curb resistance was shown by Todd Shipyards, Bell Aircraft, Creole Petroleum, and National Steel Car. Wavering were American Gas, Hazeltine, and N. J. Zinc.

Rail Bonds High

Railroad issues put on a rising show for the closing session of the 1940 bond market today. But other groups were mostly only slightly changed either way from Monday's levels as the final hour approached.

Latest news item to encourage demand for carriers liens, brokers said, was an estimate December operating income might expand to the largest for that month since 1930. The prospect for 1941, in view of national defense plans, was an additional group.

Marked up were such issues as Illionis Central 4¾s, Delaware & Hudson Refunding 4s, North Western 4¾s of '49, Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, Pennsylvania General 4½s of 65, and N. Y. Central 5s.

Other corporates higher included International Telephone 5s, Continental Oil 2¾s and Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s.

Colombia October 6s of '61 rose more than a point in brisk trade on announcement of a new refunding offer. Other South American issues also tended upward.

Securities Firm In London Market

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Security prices displayed further quiet strength today although trading was hampered by interruptions to travelling and telephonic services by Sunday's severe air raids.

British government bonds finished with gains ranging to ⅛ point, thus closing 1940 trade at around the year's top prices as a result of sustained investment buying. Foreign bonds were neglected.

Oils, where changed, added a few pence. Mexican Eagle, fo rinstance, was up 3 pence at 6 shillings 6 pence.

Industrial leaders quietly held their ground. Coppers, base metals and kaffirs showed only minor variations.

Wheat Prices Rise In Year-End Market

CHICAGO, Dec. 31 (AP)—Wheat futures prices went on a final spree today and rang out the old year in an abbreviated, final session with gains of as much as ⅞ cents a bushel. All wheat contracts finished at or near the days' high levels.

As was the case yesterday, the new crop months, July and September, led the way with the latter month again going to the best level of the crop year. The upturn was attributed to some small mill buying and fair commission house support. All other grains also advanced with the bread cereal.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 Noon, Dec. 31

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe †			
Cables	$4.84	$4.04	$4.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2322	.2322	‡
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0070x	.0070x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2981
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South American			
Argentina—peso†‡	.2365	.2360	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2040
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3034	.3034	.8180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.4806
Hong Kong—dol	.2381	.2381	*
Shanghai—dol	.0556	.0556	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4753	.4753	.9413
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9612	.9650	1.0931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2075x	.2075x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Partially changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot Coun. Valley 12.00; export, FAS NY 10.37½-12.00; tin steady; spot and nearby 50.10; forward 50.05. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 7.25. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	49¼	Abbott (1.60a)	3	53	53	53	+1½
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	50½	50	50	
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.40e)	18	6¾	6½	6½	
27½	16½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Dec30
19½	12½	Addresso(1.20e)	4	15⅞	15¼	15⅜	+ ¼
58¼	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	39	40⅝	40	40⅜	+ ¼
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	
7	4	Alaska Jun (½)	25	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	16	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	5	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¾
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	19	9⅞	9½	9⅞	— ¼
24	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	19¾	19½	19½	— ½
26½	15½	Alleg Lud (1½e)	19	25	24½	24½	— ⅜
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	10	10	10	— ¾
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	2	162½	161½	161½	−1½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10	10	10	Dec30
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	4	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	Dec30
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	21	7½	7	7½	+ ½
79	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	75½	75½	75½	Dec30
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1½e)	24	36	35	36	
18	11	AlphaCem(1½e)	3	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	7	15	15	15	Dec30
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	4	47	46⅜	46⅜	— ¼
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	15	16½	15¾	16½	+1
75	41¾	Am Airlines(1e)	18	59⅞	58¾	58¾	−1
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	18	7¾	7¼	7½	+ ¼
9⅜	5½	Am Bosch	9	7½	7	7	+ ⅜
45¾	28	Am Br S(2.10e)	11	38	37½	38	+ ½
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
116½	85¼	Am Can (4)	9	88½	87¾	88½	+1
185	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	184¼	184¼	184¼	+2¼
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	15	30⅞	30¼	30⅜	— ¼
65	34	Am Car & F pf	4	62	61¾	62	+ ½
23½	13½	Am Ch&Cbl(2e)	1	22¾	22½	22½	+ ½
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	114¼	114½	114¼	Dec27
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	120	120	120	+1
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¾e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
8¼	4⅛	Am Comm Al	27	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	5	9½	9½	9½	
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
6⅝	2½	Am European	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Dec28
2⅜	¾	Am & For Pow	17	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
24¼	9½	Am&FP$6pf1.20k	32	14¾	12½	14¾	+2¾
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.40k	42	17	14¾	17	+2¼
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	12	3¼	2¾	3¼	+ ½
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	6	37½	36½	36¾	— ⅞
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	11	5¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	5	27⅞	26¾	27⅞	+ ⅞
66¼	45½	Am Home(2.40a)	3	50	50	50	— ½
3⅞	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Dec30
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	22	22	22	Dec28
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	12	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	13½	13½	13½	Dec27
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	Dec17
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	31	16⅜	16	16	— ⅜
92	38	Am Loco pf (5k)	7	90⅜	89⅞	89⅞	— ⅞
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	18	13	13	13	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25	12¾	Am Metal (2¼e)	12	18½	18⅛	18¼	— ½
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	42	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	6	46⅜	45⅜	45⅜	−1⅛
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	7	38¼	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅝
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&St(.40e)	98	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
18½	9½	Am Roll M (½e)	18	15⅛	15	15⅛	
12¾	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	14	6¼	6	6	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½e)	9	8	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(2¾e)	17	43	42½	42½	−1
155½	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	155	154½	154½	
70	49¼	Am Snuff (3a)	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1½e)	12	27	26⅞	27	
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	12	12	12	Dec24
23⅜	12¾	Am SugRef(½e)	18	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	7	81½	77	79½	+3½
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	14	14	14	
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	9	168	167½	167¾	+ ¾
89½	66½	Am Tobacco (5)	5	69¾	69½	69¾	+ ¼
91¾	68¾	Am Tob B (5)	16	71⅜	71	71¼	— ¼
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	153¼	153¼	153¼	+2¼
6¼	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	32	6	5½	5¾	+ ¼
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	47	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
101½	83⅜	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	Dec28
12	6	Am Woolen	2	8¾	8¼	8¼	
61⅜	25½	Am Wool pf(7k)	10	59¼	58½	58½	— ¾
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	8	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	
54¼	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	1	54	54	54	— ¼
32	18	Anaconda (2e)	83	27⅛	26¾	26¾	— ¼
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.80e)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (1e)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ¾
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	10	1¾	1¾	1¾	
35½	23	Arch-DM (1.40)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Dec30
111⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec26
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	21	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	8	49¾	49	49	−2
68	58½	Armour Ill pf	1	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	N'v 15
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (2e)	8	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ¼
11	6⅛	Arnold C (¾e)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Dec30
9½	3⅝	Artloom (¼e)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅜
84	65	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	80¼	80¼	80¼	Dec27
95	49½	AssdDG2pf(23k)	3	92	92	92	Dec30
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Dec17
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	56	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	
64½	39½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	9	61	60½	60½	— ½
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	27	14½	13¾	14½	+1
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	4	14½	14½	14½	
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	2	16¾	16¾	16⅝	Dec28
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	6	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
111	102	Atlas Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	Dec24
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (1½e)	390	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	43	49	49	49	+ ¼
80½	57	Atlas Pow (4¼e)	6	69	68	68	
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Dec17
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	27	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	55	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	33	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	4¾	Bangor & Ar	5	5	4⅞	5	
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	15	10	9⅜	10	+ ½
8⅜	4	Barker Br (¾e)	1	7	7	7	Dec30
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60)	50	8⅜	8	8⅛	
25⅝	23½	Bath IrWks(¼e)	50	25⅛	24½	24¾	— ½
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	12	28½	28	28½	+1¾
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	Dec30
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	125	125	125	+1
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(2½e)	43	35	34¼	34½	— ⅜
24⅝	17¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	10	20½	19½	19⅝	— ¼
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	56	56	56	Dec18
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	12	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ¾
93¼	63½	Beth Stl (5e)	74	86⅞	86⅛	86½	+ ⅛
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	14	131	130¼	130½	— ½
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	2	24½	24½	24½	— ½
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	5	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	8	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (1½e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	21	18¼	17½	17½	— ¾
34	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅜
29¼	19	Bond Strs(1.60a)	3	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ¼
24¼	17	Borden (1.40e)	8	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (1a)	21	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	
2¾	⅝	Boston & Maine	3	1	⅞	1	Dec30
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	3	35¾	35⅜	35¾	Dec30
7	4⅛	Brew Corp(.55e)	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport(¾e)	9	12⅛	12⅛	12½	+ ¼
26¾	14¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	21	25⅛	25	25	— ¼
41½	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	40	40	40	Dec30
53¾	38	Bristol M (1.40a)	1	44½	44	44½	+1
4½	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2½	2½	2½	
24¾	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
25½	12¾	Bkly Un Gas	15	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	2	30	29¾	30	Dec27
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (3e)	4	22⅛	22	22	
12¾	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	23	12¼	12	12	— ¼
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	18	5½	5	5	— ⅛
8⅜	3½	Budd Wh (.40e)	23	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	5	34½	33½	33½	−1
35¼	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ¼
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill(1a)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
12½	7¼	Burr Add (½e)	32	8⅜	8	8¼	+ ¼
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	4	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ¾
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	
13⅜	6½	Byers (AM) Co	14	10⅝	9½	10⅜	+ ¾
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	6	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	8	17¾	17½	17½	— ½
52½	50½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Dec27
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	20	1¾	1½	1¼	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	12	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy (1.15e)	5	14⅜	14⅜	14½	— ¼
23½	11⅜	Canada Dry	21	12¾	12	12	— ⅜
28⅝	23½	Canadian Pacific	27	3⅝	3½	3½	
40½	29½	Cannon M (2)	4	37	36½	36½	— ½
6	2⅞	Capital Adm A	1	3	3	3	
32¾	22½	Carpent (2¾e)	7	29¾	29¼	29¾	— ¼
3¼	2	Car & Gen (.10a)	19	3	2¾	2¾	Dec30
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co(3e)	9	54⅞	54½	54⅞	+1⅜
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	11	49½	49¼	49½	— ⅜
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	7	27½	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
12½	5	Celotex Corp	8	7⅛	7	7	
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	9	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	7	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Dec30
11⅜	4	Cent Violetta S	2	5	5	5	Dec30
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
41⅜	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	16	31	30	31	+ ⅞
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	15	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
22	15	Chain Belt(1½e)	1	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	2	19½	19½	19½	— ⅜
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	4	17⅜	16½	17¾	+2¼
44	30½	Ches & Ohio(3a)	43	43	42⅝	43	
10	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	101	101	101	Dec30
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	Dec30
2¼	⅜	Chi Great W pf	3	½	½	½	
12½	6½	Chi Mail O (¼e)	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅜
15⅛	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	7	15⅛	14⅜	14⅞	
42⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	+1¾
51⅝	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	51	50⅝	51	Dec27
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	15	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Dec28
16½	9	Chickasha (½e)	1	11	11	11	+ ⅜
6⅝	1¾	Childs Co	6	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	86	73⅛	72	72	−1½
14⅜	8⅞	City I & F (1.20)	11	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
4½	2	City Stores	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Dec30
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3¼e)	7	36½	36	36¼	— ¾
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (2e)	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
41½	25½	Climax M(1.20a)	26	28	27⅜	28	+ ½
45½	25½	Cluett P (2¾e)	6	33½	33⅜	33½	— ⅜
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	9	105¾	103¼	105¾	+2¾
63	56	Coca Cola A (3)	2	61	61	61	— ¼
20	10½	Colgate P (½a)	35	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
102½	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	Dec30
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	4	29	29	29	Dec30
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼e)	4	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅜
26⅜	16	Col Br A (2e)	3	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	4	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅜
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	105	4⅜	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
9¾	5	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	7⅝½	7⅝½	7⅝½	+ ½
8½	3½	Colum Pict	12	5⅜	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
26	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	23½	22	22	Dec28
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	3	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	Dec30
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	29	29¼	28½	29⅛	+ ⅜
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	5	103½	103½	103½	— ½
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	23	35½	35	35⅜	+ ⅜
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	Dec27
16⅜	8	Coml Solv (¾e)	15	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅛
1¾	⅝	Com'th & South	143	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	8	51½	51	51¼	— ¼
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	29	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	
6½	2½	Conde Nast(¼e)	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Dec30
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1a)	9	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
31½	17⅜	Cons Aircr (2e)	17	26⅞	26⅜	26¾	+ ¼
23¾	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	2	21¼	20⅜	21¼	+1⅜
36⅜	25⅞	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	105½	105½	105½	Dec27
43¼	32	Diam M pf (1½)	3	40½	40½	40½	Dec30
10¼	4¾	Diam TMot(¾e)	5	9½	9	9½	+ ¼
20⅛	12½	Dist C-S (h2.22)	5	17¾	17½	17⅝	— ¼
86	56¼	Dist C pf ww (5)	4	86	85½	86	Dec30
14⅝	9	Dix-Vortex(½e)	6	9½	9⅛	9⅛	Dec28
24⅜	14	Doehler D(1¼e)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
23⅞	11½	Dome Mines(h2)	8	15½	15⅛	15¼	
94⅞	65½	Douglas Air (5e)	12	77¾	77	77	— ⅝
171	127¼	Dow Chem (3)	2	140	140	140	+1
30	14¾	Dresser Mfg (2e)	4	21¾	21⅝	21¾	— ⅛
10	5	Dunhill Int	3	6	6	6	— ¼
13¾	9½	Duplan Silk (1)	4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
189⅛	146½	du Pont deN (7e)	15	164½	163½	163½	+ ¾
129⅜	114	du Pont pf (4½)	2	125	125	125	+ ¾
44½	25¾	East Air Lines	12	34¼	34	34⅛	— ⅝
6¼	3	East Roll Mill	6	4½	4½	4½	
168¾	117	East Kodak (6)	13	139	138	139	+1
37	22	Eaton Mfg (3)	8	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	
17½	10½	Edis Br Strs (1a)	1	14	14	14	Dec27
1¾	⅜	El & Mus Ind	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	
41¾	25	Elec Auto-L (3)	8	34	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅝
18⅜	10¼	Elec Boat (.80e)	25	16⅞	16⅜	16½	— ⅜
8¼	3	El Power & Lt	51	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅜
36¼	15⅝	El P&L6pf(.30k)	8	28	27½	28	
40⅞	18½	El P&L7pf(.35k)	16	32	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅞
33½	24⅞	El Stor Bat (2)	6	31¾	31⅜	31¾	Dec30
41⅞	26	El Paso Nat G(2)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s 46-44	109.13	109.13	109.13
1 3¼s 49-46	112.30	112.30	112.30
5 2½s 65	110.18	110.18	110.18
3 2s 55-53	104.16	104.16	104.16
11 2¾s 60-55	111.18	111.16	111.16
17 2¾s 59-56	111.2	110.30	111
10 2¾s 62-58	111	111	111
31 2¾s 65-60	111.9	111.5	111.9

Federal Farm Mortgage

5 3s 49-44	108.10	108.10	108.10

New York City Bonds

13 3s 80	103¾	103½	103½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Abitibi F&P 5s 53	46	46	46
80 Alleghany cv 5s 44	97½	95¾	97½
7 Alleghany cv 5s 49	86	85¼	85¼
20 Alleghany 5s 50 st	61¾	61¼	61¼
2 Allegh Lud 6s 44	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
11 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	106½	106½	106½
45 Am&For P 5s 2030	53¼	52¼	53¼
6 Am T&T 5½s 43	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Am T&T 3¼s 65	109¼	109½	109½
4 Am T&T 3¼s 61	110¼	110	110¼
2 Am WW&E 6s 75	108¼	108½	108¼
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	106	106	106
10 Ang C Nitra deb 67	31½	31½	31½
2 Arm Del 4s 57	106¼	106¼	106¼
17 Arm Del 4s 55	106	105¾	105¾
5 AT&SF 4s 95	109¾	109¾	109¾
15 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	91	91	91
1 Atl&Cha AL 4½s 44	98½	98½	98½
3 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	101	100½	100½
27 A S Line 1st 4s 52	75	74¾	74¾
31 A C Line 4½s 64	63¼	62	63¼
10 C Line 5s 45	80¼	80	80¼
7 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	71	71	71
58 B&O 95 st A	37	36½	37
55 B&O 95 st C	42	41½	42
46 B&O 2000 st D	37	36½	37
29 B&O 96 st F	36¾	36¼	36¾
65 B&O cv 60 st	15¾	14¾	14¾
8 B&O 4s 48	70¾	70½	70¾
6 B&O S W 50 st	44¼	44	44¼
5 B&O TC 4s 59	52¾	52	52¾
5 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106¾	106½	106½
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Beth Stl 3s 60	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Bost&Me 4½s 61	71¾	71½	71½
3 Boston&Me 5s 55	79¾	79¾	79¾
3 Boston&Me 4½s 70	18¾	18¾	18¾
8 Boston&Me 4s 60	20½	20	20
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	111¾	111¾	111¾
20 Buf R&P 57 st	44½	44¼	44¼
1 Bur C&R&No 5s 34	33¾	33¾	33¾
4 Can Sou 5s 62	86	86	86
3 Can Nat 4s 69 Jly	93	93	93
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	92	92	92
5 Can Pac 5s '44	101½	101½	101½
2 Can Pac 5s '54	69½	69½	69½
3 Can Pac 4½s 60	63½	63½	63½
9 Can Pac 4s perp	51¼	51¼	51¼
12 Celanese 3s '55	99¼	99¼	99¼
12 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 Cen Ga 1st 5s '45	24	24	24
25 Cen Pac 5s '60	42½	42	42½
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	65¾	65¾	65¾
40 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	13¼	13	13¼
10 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	12	12	12
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	86	86	86
7 C & O 4½s '92	130½	130½	130½
8 C & O 2½s '96 D	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 C & O rfg 3½s '63 F	109	109	109
10 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	78	76¾	76¾
5 CB&Q 4½s '77	72	71½	71½
2 CB&Q gen 4s '58	84	83¾	84
2 CB&Q 4s III '49	97	97	97
2 CB&Q 3½s III '49	93	93	93
24 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	15	14¾	15
3 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	14½	14½	14½
2 Chi & Erie 5s '82	109¾	109¼	109¼
21 Chi Gt West 4s '59	29¾	29¼	29½
70 Chi Ind & Sou 4s '56	70	70	70
3 Chi I & L 5s '47	21	21	21
2 Chi I & L 5s '66	6½	6½	6½
85 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	5	5	5
23 CMSP & P 5s 2000	1	1	1
1123 CM&St P 4½s ser A	30¼	30¼	30¼
23 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	30¼	30¼	30¼
6 CM&SP gen 4s '89	29¾	29¼	29¾
9 Chi & NW gen 3s '87	17½	17½	17½
2 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	16	16	16
24 Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	10	10	10
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	10¼	10¼	10¼
7 Chi Ry 5s '27	46	45¼	46
28 CRI&P 4½s'52 A	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 CRI&P 4½s'60	7¾	7¾	7¾
13 CRI&P 4s'88	14¼	14¼	14¼
10 CRI&P 4s'88 ct	13½	13½	13½
40 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	7¾	7	7
11 CRI&P rfg 4s'34 ct	6	6	6
4 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s'60	55	55	55
2 CTH&SE inc 5s'60	45	45	45
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Ch Un Sta 3¼s'63	104	104	104
10 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	90¼	90¼	90¼
20 Childs Co 5s'43	34¾	34½	34½
25 CCC&StL 4½s'77	56	55¾	56
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s'91	54½	54½	54½
6 Cler Elec Ill 3½s'70	110¼	110¼	110¼
17 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	75¼	74½	74½
13 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	68	68	68
108 Colo&So 4½s'80	14¼	14	14¼
7 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	105¾	105	105¾
2 Columbia G 3s 1961	103½	103½	103½
6 ConlMack inc '69 ww	41	41	41
4 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	107¾	107¾	107¾
17 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	117¼	117	117
1 Con Edis 3¼s'46	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Con Edis 3½s'48	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Con Edis 3½s'58	109	109	109
1 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Contin tal Oil 2¾s 48	105	105	105
2 Cuba RR 5½s'42	17½	17½	17½
7 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct	16½	16¼	16½
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46	18	18	18
1 Cuba RR 6s 46	18	18	18
1 Cuba RR 5s 52	20¼	20¼	20¼
11 Cuba Pub 3s 55	99¼	99¼	99¼
27 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	54	50¼	50¾
2 D&RG 4½s 36	8	7¾	8
27 D&RG 4s 36	7¾	7¾	7¾
3 D&RG West 5s 55	1¾	1	1¾
4 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	1	1	1
84 D&RGWest 5s 78	6¾	6¼	6¼
6 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
43 Erie rfg 5s 67	18¾	18¾	18¾
38 Erie rfg 5s 75	18⅝	18¼	18¼
6 Erie 1st 4s 96	85½	85½	85½
69 Erie gen lien 4s 96	45	44¾	44¾
11 Erie cv 4s 53 A	38½	38¼	38¼
3 Erie cv 4s 53B	38½	38¼	38½
2 Erie cv 5s 53 D	38¼	38¼	38¼
9 Erie & Jer 6s 55	88	88	88
20 Erie Gene 6s 87	106½	106¼	106¼
1 Fed Lt&T 5½s 42 st	102½	102¼	102¼
1 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	104	104	104
10 Fla E Cst 5s 74	8	8	8
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 Fonda-Joc 2 4s 82	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	38	38	38
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	89	89	89

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Goodrich 4½s 56	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Gt Nor Ry 6½s 52	107¾	107	107¾
18 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	93¾	93⅝	93¾
10 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	94½	94½	94½
10 Gt Nor 4s 56Q	104	103⅝	103⅝
16 Gt Nor 4s 46H	98½	98½	98½
11 Gt Nor 3½s 67	84¾	84½	84½
8 Gulf M&N 5s 50	80½	80	80¼
3 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	80	80	80
2 Hoe&Co 1st mtg 4s	91	90¼	91
1 HoustNOlTex 4½s'84	101¾	101¾	101¾
14 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	27½	27	27½
3 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10¾	10¾	10¾
8 Ill Cen 4s 52	38	37¾	38
7 Ill Cen 4s 53	38¼	37¾	38¼
35 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	40½	39½	40½
60 Ill Cen 4½s 66	36	35¾	36
6 Ill Cen 5s 55	47½	47½	47½
2 Ill Cen Litch 3s 51	62	62	62
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	40¾	40¼	40¼
11 IC&CS&NO 4½s 63D	37¾	37	37¾
9 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	98	97¾	98
26 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	⅞	¾	⅞
12 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	8¼	7¾	8¼
3 Int Gt Nor 1s 56B	¾	¾	¾
16 Int Gt Nor 6s 56C	7¾	7½	7¾
7 Int Hydro El-cv 6s 44	47½	47	47½
3 Int Mer Mar 6s41	71	71	71
1 Int Paper 5s 47	103½	103½	103½
22 Int T&T 4½s 52	30½	30	30¾
27 Int T&T 5s 55	32½	32½	32½
1 Iowa Con rfg 4s 51	1	1	1
4 KCP&LMem 4s 34	32¾	32¼	32¾
1 KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	30¾	30¾	30¾
2 Koppers Co 4s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	48¾	47	47
14 Lac Gas 5½s 53	59¾	59¼	59¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	59½	59½	59½
9 LS&MS 3½s 97	93	93	93
4 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	65	64¾	65
11 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	62½	62½	62½
6 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	40¾	41	41
9 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	46½	46	46¼
17 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	19¾	19	19¼
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	17¼	17	17¼
21 Leh Val 4s 2003	16¾	16¾	16¾
16 Leh Val rfg 4s 2003	16	15¾	16
5 Leh Val Terml 5s 51	50	49¾	50
3 Libby McN&L 4s 55	106½	106½	106½
1 Liggett&M 7s 44	122¾	122¾	122¾
6 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84¼	84	84
1 Lou & N 5s 2003	104	104	104
7 Lou&N 4½s 2003	99¾	99	99¾
2 LouisAN 4s 60 B	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 LouisAN 3½s 2003	88¼	88¼	88¼
1 LouisAN 3½s 50 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Maine Cen 4s 45	76	76	76
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	29¼	29¼	29¼
8 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Met Ed 4½s 68	111¾	111	80 D
6 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106¾	106½	106¾
2 M&SL cn 5s 34 ct	61¾	61¾	61¾
5 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	11½	11½	11½
1 MSP&SSMar 4½s 49	3¾	3¾	3¾
7 MSP&SSM 5½s 78	56½	56	56
8 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	9	8¾	9
4 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	8¾	8¾	8¾
22 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	12¾	12½	12½
59 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	13¾	13¾	13¾
10 M-K-T 4½s 78	11¾	11¾	11¾
22 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	24¾	24½	24½
4 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	11¼	11	11
26 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	¾	¾	¾
2 Mo Pac 5s 65A	18¾	18½	19½
35 Mo Pac 5s 77F	18¾	19	19½
3 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	19½	19½	19½
5 Mo Pac 5s 80H	19½	19½	19½
44 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	19¾	19	19¾
12 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	13¾	13½	13¾
1 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	81½	81½	81½
6 MonWPaPubSv6s65	111	111	111
4 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106¾	106	106¾
4 Mor&Essex 3s 55	36¾	36½	36½
8 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	31¾	31¾	31¾
23 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38	37¾	38
1 Mount St T&T 3¼s 68	109½	109½	109½
2 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104½	104½	104½
3 Natl Steel 3s 65	106½	106½	106½
44 N Eng RR 4s 45	44¾	43¾	44¾
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55 B	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 NO Texas&M 5½s 54	37¾	37¾	37¾
1 NO Texas&M 5½s 54 ct	33	33	33
8 NO Texas&M 5s 54 B	35¾	35¾	35¾
1 NO Texas&M 5s B 54 ct	32	32	32
6 NO Texas&Mex 5s'56 C	36	36	36
1 N O Texas&M 5s'56 C ct	32	32	32
39 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64½	64	64¼
79 NYC 4½s 2013 A	59¾	59	59¾
1 NYC 4½s 2013	66	65½	66
93 NYC 3¾s'46	95	94¾	95
38 NYC cv 3¼s'52	63	62½	63
7 NYC & HR 4s'42	100	100	100
17 NYC Ln Sh 3½s'97	67	67	67
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	60	59¾	60
5 NY Chi&StL 6s'50	80¾	80¼	80¾
1 NYChi&StL 6s'41	91	91	91
12 NYChi&StL 5½s'74 A	72¾	72½	72½
2 NYChi&StL 4½s'78 A	59¾	59½	59¾
10 NY Ch&StL 4s'46	92	92	92
1 N Y Ch&StL 3½s'47	94	94	94
5 NY Connect 3½s'65	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 NY Dock 5s 61	54¼	54	54
4 NY Lack&W 4s'73 A	51¾	51	51
70 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	21¼	20¾	21
13 NYNH&H cv 6s'40	33¾	33	33
33 NYNH&H 4½s'67	20¼	19¾	20¼
12 NYNH&H 4s'47	18½	18½	18½
12 NYNH&H 4s'55	18¼	18	18¼
12 NYNH&H 4s 56	18¾	18	18¾
4 NYNH&H 3½s'54	17	17	17
34 NYNH&H 3½s'58	17½	17½	17½
8 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	4½	4½	4½
5 NYO&W rfg 4s'92 reg	4½	4½	4½
1 NYO&W gen 4s'55	5	5	5
5 NY Provid&Bos 4½s'42	100	100	100
1 NY Susq&W 2½s'37	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	6	5¾	5¾
2 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	106	106	106
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	105½	105½	105½
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047	63¾	62¾	63⅝
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	57¾	57¾	57¾
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	57¼	56¾	57¼
35 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51¾	50½	51¾
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047	46	45¾	46
29 So Pac 3¾s '46	49¾	49¼	49¾
20 So Paca 4½s Ore '77	44¾	44¼	44¾
7 So Pac SPTer 4s '50	44¾	44¼	44¾
15 South Ry 6½s '56	82¾	82	82¾
18 South Ry gen 6s '56	77½	77⅜	77⅜
8 South Ry cn 5s '94	92	91¾	92
26 South Ry gen 4s '56	60¾	60	60½
4 S W Bell Tel 6½s '64	109¾	109¾	109¾
9 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	106½	106¼	106½
15 Studebaker cv 6s '45	105¾	105¼	105½
1 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 TT RR A St L 4½s'53	110½	110½	110½
2 Tex Corp 3s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Tex Corp 3s '59	106½	106½	106½
7 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	62½	62¼	62¼
9 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	63	62	62
7 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	63	63	63
19 Third Ave aj 5s '60	22¾	22½	22½
14 Third Ave 4s '60	64	63¾	63¾
5 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	106½	106½	106½
1 Union Oil Cal 3¼s '59	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114¾	114¼	114¾
8 Un Pac 3½s '80	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Un Pac 3½s '71	100½	100½	100½
8 Un Pac 3½s '70	100¾	100½	100¾
1 Un Stockyds 4½s '51	88¾	88¼	88½
1 Utah L&T Trac 5s 44	104	103¾	104
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	104	104	104
1 Va El & Pow 3½s 68	109¼	109¼	109¼
13 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108	107¾	108
49 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	83¾	83¾	84
46 Wabash 1st 5s 39	47¾	46½	47¾
39 Wabash 2d 5s 39	14¾	14½	14¾
1 Wabash 5s 76 D	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Wabash 4½s 78 C	8¼	8¼	8¼
10 Wabash 4s 54	30¼	30	30
9 Walwrth 4s 55	79	78¾	78¾
2 Warner Bros 6s 48	94¾	94¼	94¾
11 Warner Bros 6s 41	58	57	58
16 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	46½	46¼	46¼
11 Westn Md 5½s 77 A	103¼	103	103
8 Westn Md 4s 52	93¾	93	93¾
1 Westn Pac 5s 46 ast	14¾	14¾	14¾
26 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 Western Un 5s 51	77½	77½	77½
9 Western Un 5s 60	76½	76½	76½
1 Western Un 4½s 50	75¾	75¾	75¾
14 Wheel Stl 4½s 66 A	108¼	106¼	106¼
5 Wis Cen 4s 49	29¼	29¼	29¼
5 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102¾	102¾	102¾

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Agr M Bk Col 6s 47	23	23	23
1 Antioquia 7s 45 C	7¾	7¾	7¾
8 Antioquia 2d 7s 57	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	63¾	63¾	63¾
3 Argentine 4½s 71	68	68	68
7 Australia 5s 55	54½	54¼	54½
1 Australia 5s 57	53½	53½	53½
2 Australia 4½s'56	49	49	49
4 Australia 7s 57	81½	81½	81½
4 Belgium 6½s 49	44	44	44
5 Berlin City 6½s 50	25½	25½	25½
4 Berl City El 6½s 59	25½	25½	25½
2 Brazil 8s 41-'50	17¾	17¾	17¾
12 Brazil 6½s 26-57	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Brazil 6½ 27-57	15¼	15¼	15¼
13 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	16½	16½	16½
6 Buen A 4½s 76	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	48	48	48
13 Canada 5s 52	100	99¾	99¾
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 61	9¼	8¾	9¼
4 Chile Cons 4½ asd	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Chile 6s 60	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Chile 6s 60 asd	10	10	10
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	10¼	10¼	10¼
5 Chile 6s 62 asd	10¼	10¼	10¼
18 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	30¼	29½	30¼
31 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	30¼	29½	30¼
3 Copenhag 5s 52	18¼	18¼	18¼
4 Copenhag 4½s 53	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Cuba 4½s 77	52¾	52¾	52¾
15 Denmark 4s 42	36	36	36
8 Dom 5½s 42	58	58	58
10 Dom 2nd 5½s 40	57	57	57
8 El Salvador 8s 48 ct	8	8	8
1 Frankfort 6½s 53	25½	25½	25½
9 GerCAgrBk 6s60Jul	25½	25¼	25¼
10 GerCAgrBk 6s60Oct	25¼	25¼	25¼
40 Ger Gov 5½s 65	23¾	23¾	23¾
2 Ger Gov 5½ 49	24¼	24¼	24¼
10 Ger Govt 7s 49 unat	7	7	7
1 Ger Gen El 6s 48	30¼	30¼	30¼
3 Haiti 6s 52	66	66	66
5 Hamburg 7½s 50	23½	23½	23½
1 Hungar 7½ 78 ext	23¼	23¼	23¼
13 Italy 7s 1951	45	44¾	44¾
19 Japan 6½s'54	62¾	62½	62½
3 Japan 5½s'65	52½	52¼	52½
3 Japan 5½s 1st pr in	39½	39	39½
4 Kars 6s '43	17½	17½	17½
3 Sao Paul City 8s'52	10	10	10
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	10	10	10
5 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	43¾	43	43¾
5 Serbs Cts Sl 8s 62	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	6½	6½	6½
1 Shinyei El 6½s'52	50	50	50
1 Tokyo City 5½s'61	43	43	43
1 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	43¾	43½	43¾
1 Ujigawa El P 7s 45	80	80	80
1 Uruguay 4½4s8 5s'79	39¾	39¾	39¾
2 Warsaw City 7s '58	23¾	23¾	23¾
2 Warsaw C 4½s'58 asd	23¾	23¾	23¾

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 5,616,000; previous day, 9,316,400; week ago, 7,272,850; year ago, 4,917,500; two years ago, 7,407,375; Jan. 1 to date, 1,667,880,925; year ago, 2,048,237,875; two years ago, 1,860,525,725.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Chicago

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	.86¾	.87⅛	.86⅛	.87⅛	.86⅛
July	.81¼	.82⅛	.81¼	.82⅛	.81⅝
Sept.	.81⅞	.82⅝	.81⅞	.82½	.81¾

Corn

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	.63	.63⅛	.62⅞	.63⅛	.62⅞
July	.62¾	.63	.62⅜	.62⅞	.62⅜
Sept.	.62⅜	.62¾	.62⅛	.62¾	.62⅜

Oats

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	.36⅞	.37⅛	.36⅞	.37⅛	.37
July	.33	.33¼	.33	.33¼	.32⅞

Rye

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	.47¼	.47⅝	.47⅛	.47⅜	.47
July	.48⅛	.48⅝	.48⅛	.48¼	.48

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Jan.	4.52	4.52	4.42	4.42	4.60
March	5.92	5.92	5.90	5.92	5.95
May	6.07	6.15	6.03	6.15	6.15
July	6.27	6.32	6.25	6.32	6.32
Sept.	6.47	6.52	6.45	6.52	6.50

Soy Beans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	.93⅝	.95	.93⅜	.94⅝	.93¾
July	.92¼	.93	.92¼	.92¾	.92⅛

Cotton

New York

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	10.39	10.47	10.38	10.43	10.39
May	10.34	10.42	10.33	10.38	10.34
July	10.11	10.21	10.10	10.18	10.11
October	9.60	9.68	9.59	9.63	9.39
Spots, 10.43.					

Wool Tops

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	114.7	114.9	114.5	114.5	114.5
May	108.0	108.5	108.0	108.3	107.9
July	105.0	105.4	105.0	105.4	104.9

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March				20.12b	20.20
May	20.05	20.05	20.00	20.00	20.00
b—Bid.					

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	11.05	11.05	11.05	11.05	11.01
May				11.06b	11.05
b-Bid					

Raw Silk

1 cent lower. Sales 120 bales.

	High	Low	Close
March	2.50½	2.50½	2.50½b
June	2.51	2.51	2.51
b—Bid.

Commerce and Finance

Reserve Requirements May Be Reduced as Barrier to Inflation

Business and Industry

Shipbuilding Speed Vital For Britain

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK -- Pre-fabrication and mass production of simplified ship designs on a large scale appear the next likely stages in our shipbuilding program.

A substantial step in this direction is indicated in the 60 new ships just ordered by the British government from the Todd people, half to be built in Maine and half in California in new yards. They will be of comparatively simple design, will make, it is reported, only 11 knots, and will cost only around $1,600,000 apiece, which price will include construction costs for the new ways. As a result, it is hoped that the first keel can be laid by March 1, and the first ship delivered in six months from keel. Even that record will very likely be beaten; Lykes Brothers just took a new C-1-B ship from the Maritime Commission, completed in five months and 26 days.

These Todd ships will contrast with the Maritime Commission's ships, which cost round $2,000,000 apiece, make from 14 to 19 knots, and embody the latest designs in engines, propulsion, construction, and freight-handling equipment, producing repeated raves in the nautical engineering journals. Due to their speed, two of these ships will do the work of three of the slower ones.

But even the Todd contract will probably soon be exceeded for simplicity, and it looks as though a return will soon be seen to the type of rush construction turned out at the Hog Island assembly line in 1917 and 1918. There is talk of constructing ships with old-fashioned reciprocating engines and Scotch boilers, to which British personnel are accustomed, rather than with the diesel oil and steam turbine construction of modern ships. Other substantial economies could be made by pre-fabrication and simplification of design.

Situation Gets Critical

These changes would be direct concessions to the war, for such ships would be poorly equipped to engage in international shipping competition afterward. Their primary function would be to serve in convoys, where speeds are low and losses high, but they could hardly match the fast ships now being turned out under the Maritime Commission's program. The degree to which, therefore, Britain accepts the simpler and cheaper construction will indicate the degree to which she feels it necessary to subordinate future trade desires to present war needs. Specifications of the Todd contract, therefore, may have embodied something of a compromise.

However, the mere fact that Britain is building in this country is a sign that the situation is rather desperate, for American shipbuilding costs are roughly about twice those of Great Britain. This has been the reason why the American merchant marine lagged since the World War, and why such a heavy construction subsidy was granted under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 after all the furore about the hidden subsidies in the ocean mail contracts of the Jones-White Act of 1928.

The Todd price is also extremely high compared with going prices on the venerable ships available here out of the American merchant marine. It represents something round $160 a ton. Against this, going prices for old tonnage here have been running somewhere between $40 and $60 a ton, and a recent batch of laid-up ships was obtained by a British shipping firm from the Maritime Commission for something round $20 a ton. These ships can be reconditioned in two or three months at only about $20 a ton, making a total cost—for ships perfectly seaworthy and quite able to keep up with present convoy speeds—of round $40 a ton. To put it differently, prices on an average 10,000-ton ship run something like this—old ships, $500,000; Todd contract, $1,600,000; C-2 ship, $2,000,000.

Old Ships Supply Near End

The explanation presumably is that the supply of such old-timers is nearly running out. The British have already obtained here about 1,250,000 tons of these ships but there are not many more to be had. The laid-up fleet, released by Congress last May, totalled only about 125 ships to start with and over a hundred have already been sold. As time-charter rates keep rising, American ship operators are reluctant to sell their old ships except at rising prices which are bound to rise still further as world shipping grows scarcer, A good many sales were probably cut off because the operators intended to replace with new C-2 ships only to have the C-2 ships taken over by the Navy for auxiliaries to its new two-ocean navy program.

A good many ships have been sold out of the coastwise traffic, and more may be so sold as rail and truck competition make it more and more difficult for ship operators to compete. Both Lykes and Clyde-Mallory have recently suspended coastwise services of long record. But these ships have gone into other blue-ocean runs, and not into the ship market. Moreover, the Maritime Commission's building program is not available for coastwise construction, the idea being that the coastwise people need no construction subsidy since they don't operate in competition with subsidied foreign ships.

All in all, therefore, the supply of these old ships available for the British is running out—even though the American merchant marine until recently was heavily overloaded with venerable hulks fit for little except emergency war-time use. And the very conditions which make them saleable and usable are also tightening up the whole world shipping situation so that they can at last be used to turn a profit in cargo hauling.

A Mass Production Problem

A ship-building program here would involve somewhat the same type of problems as involved in the airplane building program. First is the problem of getting mass production. This has never been done in shipbuilding except at Hog Island. It would involve standardization, simplification, and pre-fabrication at inland points of equipment to be assembled at the waterside. The next problem is to find the yards and ways. Only a little over half our ways are now in use, but extensive work would be needed on the others to put them in condition.

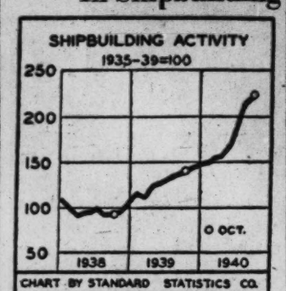
The fact that new ways are being built for the Todd-British contract indicates that for any extensive program new ways would have to be constructed. The use of welding will simplify assembly, as well as cutting hull weight something around 10 per cent. There is talk of using Great Lakes shipbuilding facilities, but the trouble is that the Welland Canal will not pass ships more than 280 feet long nor of over about 3,800 gross tons, which is undesirably small for transatlantic carrying.

During the World War American shipbuilding construction expanded enormously. From almost a standing start we reached an output of 1,000,000 tons in 1917 and 3,000,000 in 1918, the latter figure being twice the British output at the time. However, this raises another serious problem — the matter of over-expansion not only in shipping but in shipbuilding facilities. If the new ships are specially designed for convoy work, there will be little place for them except tie-up after the war and they won't compete. The shipbuilding business would come out of the war, of course, heavily over-built—at least unless the art of economics developed to the point where the alternative of war activity ceased to be nation-wide business depression.

Exchange Seat Off $2,000

NEW YORK — Arrangements have been made for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange Membership at $33,000. The previous transaction was at $35,000 on Dec. 17.

Further Rise Seen In Shipbuilding



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Although shipbuilding is actually ahead of schedule, the urgent demands of Britain, added to our own requirements, will cause considerable further expansion next year.

OBrien Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 207

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable February 1, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 10, 1941.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER,
Treasurer

Boston, December 30, 1940

The Annual Meeting of the Members of the Union Federal Savings and Loan Association of Boston, will be held at the office of the Association, 236 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Massachusetts, on Wednesday, January 15, 1941, at 2 P. M., to nominate and elect Directors and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

MORRIS BERNSTEIN, *Secretary*

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Jan. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20

FHA-EHFA Cost Is Less Than Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Experiments by the Federal Government through the Federal Housing Administration and Electric Home and Farm Authority with consumer installment financing have been far less costly to taxpayers than had been expected in some quarters, according to a report by Joseph D. Coppock to be published December 30 by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

EHFA, Mr. Coppock says, lost money during its first two years, when one of its major functions was to serve as a promotional agency for the Tennessee Valley Authority. During its next two years, however, its earnings from financing installment sales of electric appliances were large enough to offset earlier losses and close the four-year period with a small net profit. Its operations over the entire period thus involved no federal subsidy.

FHA's participation in consumer financing has consisted of insuring private lenders against loss on installment loans made to consumers for additions, alterations and repairs to real estate and, during a short period, for purchases of movable durable household equipment. Since it charged no premium for this service during its first three years, it had no source other than the Federal Treasury from which to draw funds for the payment of claims.

Subsidy Below $30,000,000

Some of the contracts insured during this period are still outstanding, so that a final report on the agency's experience with claims is not yet possible. From experience thus far, however, Mr. Coppock estimates that by the time all the contracts have ben liquidated and all possible recoveries have been made on defaults, the expeditures of FHA arising from insurance of modernization loans will total approximately $30,000,000. This estimate includes $12,000,000 of administrative expenses and $28,000,000 of payments on claims, against which must be offset $10,000,000 of recoveries under defaulted contracts taken over from insured lenders.

The federal subsidy to business houses and consumers granted by the two agencies combined during their first four years of operation is thus expected to run below $30,000,000. Since EHFA has operated at a profit in recent years and FHA now charges a premium of ¾ of 1 per cent for insuring loans, the Government subsidy to lenders and borrowers involved in the work of the two agencies should be even smaller for later years than for those covered in Mr. Coppock's study.

During the first three years of its operation as an insurer of modernization loans repayable in installments, FHA insured about 1,450,000 notes with a face value aggregating approximately $560,000,000.

"The average volume of insured notes outstanding over the period 1934-38," he calculates, "was somewhat less than $100,000,000 and thus amounted to between 2 and 3 per cent of the estimated average outstanding of all types of consumer installment credit—both retail installment and cash loan—in the United States during the period."

EHFA has participated in an even smaller percentage of the country's installment sales to consumers. This agency differs from FHA in that it competes directly with private lending agencies by financing installment sales of electrical appliances. During the period from 1934 to 1938, it financed a total of 74,095 contracts with an aggregate face value of $11,640,452.

Policies Restrictive

The operations of EHFA have been restricted by the fact that it will finance installment sales only when it can reach what it regards as satisfactory agreements with manufacturers, dealers and utility companies on the testing, labeling and pricing of appliances, finance charges and electric rates. Since most of these business organizations did not enter into such agreements, EHFA's services were available during the years analyzed to fewer than 3,00,000 consumers concentrated in a few states.

By the end of 1938, FHA had paid 84,598 claims amounting to $19,138,100 on notes insured up to April 1937, when the original plan lapsed. These claims represented 5.8 per cent of the number and 3.4 per cent of the dollar volume of notes insured. Mr. Coppock estimates that when outstanding contracts have been liquidated the claims paid will fall between 4 and 5 per cent of the dollar volume and reach a somewhat higher percentage of the number of contracts.

Britain Places Orders For Non-Military Steel

NEW YORK (AP)—Orders for non-military steel for use in the British Empire have been placed in this country, it was learned.

They include a substantial contract for rails for India, Australia and Hong Kong.

It was believed in steel circles that as soon as details of plans could be worked out, considerable additional business for steel destined for other than military use would be booked by United States companies.

The British Iron & Steel Corp., has handled the negotiations rather than the British Purchasing Commission, it was said, the latter confining its activities in the steel market entirely to metal for military use.

No Material Strengthening Of Interest Rates Foreseen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Defense financing and increasing credit demands by industry may spell the end of declining interest rates before long, but large supplies of idle investment funds assure continuation of relative easy credit, according to the Standard Statistics Company.

Several times during the past two years the high-grade bond market has seemingly poised itself for a nose dive that would mark the end of the long period of abormally low interest rates and bond yields. On each occasion, however, prices have quickly stabilized after brief relapses and later have moved on to new highs. Recently, Government securities have attained new peaks all along the line, utterly disregarding the widespread discussion of the huge borrowing that is in progress over the next year or so to finance the defense program.

Turning Point Likely

At the outbreak of war in September, 1939, Government and high-grade corporate bonds dropped sharply as heavy fear selling swept the market. Yet in May, 1940, when France was overwhelmed by the invading German army and when it seemed more than likely that Great Britain would meet the same fate within a few months, there was only a sprinkling of fear liquidation and prices recovered their losses within a few weeks.

The virtual assurance of additional Federal borrowing of three to five billion dollars yearly during the life of the national defense effort, plus the accelerated private capital borrowing also necessary in this period, would seemingly suggest the reversal of the long downward trend of interest rates some time within the next year or so. On the other side of the picture, however, is the vast supply of investment funds hungry for profitable employment. Thus far, therefore, new Federal, State, local and corporate issues have been well absorbed, though the deeper we plunge into defense spending the nearer will we approach a vital turning point in the credit picture.

Caution is Suggested

The threat of rising interest rates casts a deep shadow over the longer term prospect for bond prices, but there is still no clear evidence that the turn is due soon. Obviously, the yield on long-term Governments cannot continue indefinitely at below 2 per cent, nor can corporations continue to refinance their debt at intervals at progressively lower coupon rates. Therefore, it will not do for investors to become too complacent relative to the security of prevailing high levels of bond prices, even though there is no evidence of a major price setback nor of the precise forces which might bring it about.

Undoubtedly, high grade bonds are vulnerable, though they may remain precariously balanced on the present high pinnacle for many months longer. The institutional investor has little choice but to continue to buy such issues to meet income requirements, but the individual investor can afford to be more wary.

U. S. Exports to Japan Rise

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—American exports to Japan increased during the first 10 months of 1940 in comparison to 1939 the Department of Commerce disclosed.

For the 10 months, latest period for which Department of Commerce figures are available, American exports to Japan totaled $191,413,000, compared with $179,377,000 last year.

Far from losing their Japanese market, oil men increased their business across the Pacific. Total sales of petroleum products, mostly of California origin, totaled $37,672,000 compared with $35,761,000.

Averaging $3,750,000 a month, the prospect for the industry was some $45,000,000 or better in sales to Japan this year.

Japan spent more in American markets for crude oil than for any petroleum product, but decreased the total crude purchases more than 3,000,000 barrels. The shipments of somewhat less than 10 million barrels sold for $13,275,000. That was nearly $4,000,000 less than value of shipments for the same period last year.

Gasoline shipments of 1,749,000 barrels sold for $9,426,000—increasing more than $4,000,000 in spite of the shut-off of aviation gasoline. Fuel oil shipments decreased appreciably. Lubricating oils, while a little lower in volume, rose markedly in value.

Iron and steel materials, considerably in the limelight, increased in value of shipments to Japan, in spite of a big cut in scrap tonnage. Total value of iron and steel semi-manufactures of various groups was $33,788,000 compared with $33,308,000 last year. Steel manufactures exports to Japan went up to $3,651,000 from $1,885,000.

Large Scale Federal Spending Expected Another 10 Years

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—A Stanford University professor said large-scale federal spending, perhaps even on an increased scale, may continue for another 10 years but with a multiplied effect on national income and employment.

Prof. Bernard F. Haley told a joint meeting of the American Economic Association and the Southern Economic Association:

"The program of deficit financing has failed to produce lasting recovery fundamentally because of failure of private investment to respond to the stimulus of increased consumption on a sufficient scale to permit gradual reduction of government spending.

"Even though the current defense crisis had not developed we probably should have had to continue the program of deficit financing for some time to come."

Reduced federal expenditures and increased taxation, Professor Haley said, would have been a dangerous policy with unemployment still at a high level and private investment in a "state of relative stagnation."

"It follows," he said, "that for sometime to come, with the much larger expenditures contemplated under the defense program, continuing federal deficits must be expcted."

El Paso Electric Issues Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—A banking group headed by Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., is offering to the public $6,500,000 El Paso Electric Co. 3¼ per cent 30-year first mortgage bonds, series "A," and 15,000 shares of $4.50 dividend preferred stock, cumulative, without par value.

The bonds are priced at $1,060 per $1,000 face value bond, and the preferred stock at $105 per share.

Net proceeds of the sale of the securities will be used by the company, together with proceeds of a $1,000,000 bank loan, as follows:

1. To retire $8,000,000 of 5 per cent first mortgage bonds, series "A," due June 1, 1950, at a redemption price of $1,020 per $1,000 bond.

2. To redeem 7,785 shares of $6 dividend preferred stock at $110 a share.

The remaining funds after the foregoing retirement and redemption, will be used for other corporate purposes.

The company said the $1,000,000 bank loan is to be evidenced by a note, bearing 2 to 2¼ per cent interest, and maturing serially from June 1, 1941, to November 1, 1947.

New Haven Income Up $250,612 in November

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company announced its net income last month was $441,837. This is an increase of $250,612 over November, 1939.

Gross revenues were $7,509,788, a gain of $158,337 over the same period last year.

For the 11 months ended Nov. 30, gross revenues amounted to $77,512,919, an increase of $1,498,266 over January through November, 1939.

Federal Courts Have Power to Determine Bankrupt Road's Tax

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Federal courts have the power to determine the validity and amount of state taxes levied against a bankrupt railroad, the eighth United States Circuit Court of Appeals held.

This authority is "vitally necessary," the court said, in order to accomplish the purposes of reorganization proceedings.

The opinion was handed down in a dispute over jurisdiction between the State of Arkansas and the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is opposing an assessment of $28,050,000 on its Arkansas properties for 1939 taxes. Counsel for Arkansas contended the railroad's remedy was in the state courts.

Nebraska Utility Properties Sold

CHICAGO (AP) — President Charles B. Fricke of the Consumers Public Power District of Nebraska announced the purchase by the district of the northeastern Nebraska properties of the Interstate Power Company.

He said the purchase price was $2,600,000. The deal was closed Dec. 28 with Jackson E. Cagle, general counsel for John Nuveen and Company, bankers, handling the final details.

Int'l Business Extends Wages to Men in Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Thomas J. Watson, President of International Business Machines Corporation, announced in a letter to employees that until further notice members of the company who are now in the military or naval service of the United States, or who enter it, and who have been in the organization for one year or more will receive the equivalent of three months' compensation.

Those who have been in the service of the company for less than one year will receive the equivalent of one and one-half months' compensation. This compensation will be divided into equal monthly payments during the year they are in the service.

"Such compensation," the letter stated, "will be based on the earnings of the men at the time they enter the services of the government, except that the annual rates of pay on which such compensation will not, inany case, exceed $4,000 per annum."

Eccles May Take Weighty Money Steps

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—An imminent "monetary and banking" step forecast by Federal Reserve officials was foreseen by authoritative sources today as a precautionary tighening of the lending powers of banks to check any inflationary tendency which might arise from defense spending.

Confirmation of an impending move involving banking came yesterday from Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and from Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau.

Neither would say exactly what would be done, but they did not dispute suggestions that the reserve requirements of banks might be raised in a move which would reduce the amount of idle bank cash by nearly $1,000,000,000.

Mr. Eccles advocated such a plan in a recent speech to the National Industrial Conference Board at New York.

He said then that some $7,000,000,000 in excess reserves now in the nation's banks constituted a potential threat of inflation, since under present rules this idle money could be the base of $56,000,000,000 in loans. Excess reserves were described as the uninvested portion of a bank's cash after certain percentages of deposits have been laid aside as reserve.

By increasing the percentage which would have to be put aside for reserve, the amount of idle money on hand would be decreased, thus rendering less likely the possibilitiy of too liberal lending.

Since the proposed step would leave about $6,000,000,000 of idle money in the banks, experts said it would not seriously affect bank lending. The value of the action, they explained, was its possible effect as a warning to bankers and others that the Government is preparing to deal with inflation if an emergency should arise.

Although Government economists generally saw little danger of inflation in the next year or two, they said that whenever billions of dollars were spent in a short period for defense or any other purpose, it was necessary to watch out for signs of inflation.

Good Year in 1941 For Chain Grocery Stores Predicted

CHICAGO (AP)—The American Marketing Association heard a prediction that the chain grocery business would enjoy a good year in 1941.

The prediction was made by William Applebaum, director of market research of the Economy Stores Corporation of Boston, Mass., in a paper prepared for the association's annual meeting.

"A rise in the national income should further reflect itself," he said, "in a greater consumption demand for better grades of merchandise, particularly of fresh fruits and vegetables, meats, and dairy products.

"With several million more people at work and with a military force of 1,000,000 men, a small rise in the national per capita physical consumption of food also may be expected.

"The operating benefits resulting from improved sales should tend to compensate for the anticipated rise in labor costs. It is doubtful that cut-throat competition will force margins down to a point where the benefits of increased sales will be totally nullified. We believe that the chain grocery industry, in spite of higher labor costs and various adjustments in retailing, may look forward to a good year in 1941."

Year-End Bonus Payment

NEW YORK—The Equitable Securities Corporation is paying a bonus of one half a month's salary to all officers and employees of the corporation.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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In beautiful Westwood Village, opposite Christian Science church. New, luxuriously furnished hotel rooms and apartments by week or month; moderate rates. All electrical equipment. Sub. garage; elevators. Sun deck. Patio. Flower garden. Maid service. 24-hour switchboard. Near Beverly Hills, Hollywood, Santa Monica and beaches.
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THE CHARMONT
You'll be happy at the Charmont. Three blocks from sea, church, shopping and transportation; reasonably priced, with garage.
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HELP WANTED

CALLS FOR LAW-TRAINED PEOPLE
Young law graduates and retired lawyers, to form classes and teach major business law to adults and business groups. Details on request. H. B. HOFFMAN, 5067 Ambrose Avenue, Los Angeles.

INFORMATION WANTED

ELIZABETH ANN SMITHAM OF RYE LANE, PECKHAM, London, S. E. 15. Wife of Thomas Smitham requires information concerning her husband Thomas Smitham or of his death. Last heard of in Cardiff about 1920 and believed to have gone to America shortly afterwards. All communications to be addressed to J. A. Marsden Popple, Solicitors, 28a Grove Vale, London, S. E. 22.

MOVING AND STORAGE

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Let us SHIP YOUR HOUSEHOLD GOODS THROUGH CARS, LOW RATES
EMPIRE FREIGHT COMPANY
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CHICAGO REAL ESTATE OWNERS — Let me analyze manage or sell your property. Full information on request. BERNERD L. WELLS, 10 S. LaSalle St., Chicago.

ROOMS TO LET

MIAMI, FLA.—Beautifully furnished rooms with or without private bath; heated; residential; private home. Mrs. John Ritter, 2370 S. W. 32rd Terrace.

G. E. Vice-President

H. L. Erlicher

Purchasing Agent of General Electric Co. elected Vice-President. Mr. Erlicher will continue in charge of all purchasing for the big electrical products concern.

Commodity Prices Remain Steady In December 21 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The general level of wholesale commodity prices remained unchanged during the week ended December 21, the Department of Commerce reported. The index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics held at 79.7 per cent of the 1926 average. This was 0.3 per cent higher than the level of a month ago and 0.5 per cent higher than the corresponding week of last year.

The principal price advances of the week were in farm products, petroleum products, and fertilizer materials. The principal decreases were reported for grains, silk hosiery, cattle feed, and fresh meats.

Higher prices for agricultural commodities, calf skins, raw jute, and crude petroleum caused the raw materials group index to rise 0.3 per cent. Average prices for semimanufactured articles were unchanged during the week while manufactured commodities declined 0.1 per cent.

Commodity groups	Dec. 21, 1940	Dec. 23, 1939	Percentage changes to Dec. 21, 1940 from Dec. 14, 1940	Dec. 23, 1939
All commodities	79.7	79.3	—0	+0.5
Farm products	69.1	67.8	+0.4	+1.9
Foods	73.4	72.1	—0.1	+1.8
Hides&leath prdts	102.7	104.4	+0.1	—1.6
Textile products	74.2	77.8	—0.3	—4.6
Fuel&lighting materials	72.6	72.5	+0.1	+0.1
Met&Met prdts	97.6	96.1	0	+1.6
Build Materials	99.2	93.6	0	+6.0
Chem&allied prdts	77.7	*	—0.1	*
Housefurn gds	90.2	90.0	0	+0.2
Misc commodities	77.1	77.4	—0.1	—0.4
Raw materials	72.9	73.3	—0.3	—0.5
Semimanuf'd articles	80.7	82.1	0	—1.7
Mfd. commodities	83.1	82.2	—0.1	+1.1
All commod's other than farm prdts	82.9	81.8	—0.1	+0.2
All commod's other than farm prdts and foods	84.4	84.3	0	+0.1

*No comparable data.

Exchange Seat Off $1,000

NEW YORK — Arrangements have been made for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $32,000. The previous transaction was at $33,000 on December 24.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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1941 CADILLACS FOR RENT
DRIVE YOURSELF. Fine new cars, fully equipped; every service provided. R. S. ROBIE Inc., Boston: Hubbard 0800

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NORTH SHORE, L. I.—60 miles from N. Y. C.: camp fully equipped; private beach on Sound for rent or sale. Write Box P-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined quiet guests; high exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees, airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment, inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

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ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave (62nd St.) New York. Regent 4-2290

EMPLOYERS
HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN & WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE
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LOUISE C. HAHN

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HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 19 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

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BEAUTIFUL FURS BETTER MADE FUR COATS
Guaranteed Savings. Furs of Every Description. —Budget Plan Available. Custom Made or Ready to Wear. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 328-330 5th Ave., 4th fl. (29th St.), N. Y. C. Longacre 5-4047.

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Custom Work. Also Repairing, Restyling and Remodeling

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COUPLE WANTED FOR COUNTRY HOME. MAN MUST BE EXPERIENCED ALL ROUND FARMER, WOMAN COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER. State religion, experience and salary. Write Box K-20, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

PHOTOGRAPHER, experienced operator and retoucher, also printer and dark-room man. MAITERNE, 140 46 St., Union City, New Jersey.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

Standard Gas '41 Outlay Put At $53,807,000

CHICAGO (AP) — Public utility operating companies in the Standard Gas & Electric Company system have announced a preliminary and tentative construction budget for 1941 of $53,807,229.

This sum included $23,702,052, which it was estimated would be carried over from the 1940 construction budget on projects not completed during the year.

The system said there was a possibility that further additions to the 1941 budget might be made, if conditions warranted.

Included in the preliminary budget were eight major projects: Duquesne Light Company—completion of a 60,000-kilowatt capacity unit in the James H. Reed Station at Pittsburgh; a new generating station of 60,000 kilowatt initial capacity at Wireton.

Louisville Gas & Electric Company—Completion of an addition of 25,000 kilowatt capacity to the company's Canal Station.

Northern States Power Company (Minnesota)—Completion of an addition of 50,000 kilowatt capacity to the company's High Bridge Station in St. Paul.

San Diego Gas & Electric Company—An additional boiler to be installed in Station B at San Diego; a new steam electric generating station of 35,000 kilowatt capacity in San Diego.

Southern Colorado Power Company—Completion of an addition of 7,500 kilowatt capacity to the Pueblo Station.

Wisconsin Public Service Corporation—An addition of 25,000 kilowatt capacity to the Bayside Station in Green Bay.

Preliminary construction budgets for 1941 were as follows: The California Oregon Power Company, $1,211,059; Louisville Gas & Electric Company, $8,282,088; Mountain States Power Company, $750,000; Northern States Power Company (Minnesota) and subsidiaries, $7,250,000; Northern States Power Company (Wisconsin) and subsidiaries, $910,500; Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company, $1,762,380; Philadelphia Company and subsidiary companies (exclusive of Pittsburgh Railways Company and Pittsburgh Motor Coach Company, now in receiverships), $22,127,008; San Diego Gas & Electric Company, $5,740,891; Southern Colorado Power Company, $824,551; Wisconsin Public Service Corporation, $4,478,000.

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United States and Canada

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 164 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

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GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY
Scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 506 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street), New York. Branches near you.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Office of the Secretary
Boston, December 9, 1940

Notice is hereby given, That, on the fourth day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and forty Ruth E. MacDonald doing business as William MacDonald & Company of Boston was duly licensed to be a Public Warehouseman within and for the city of Boston; and that she has given Bond as required by Law for the faithful discharge of the duties of a Public Warehouseman.

FREDERIC W. COOK
Secretary of the Commonwealth

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307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
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BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

MIAMI, FLA.—Attractive guest rooms on U. S. Highway No. 1; convenient to everything. PENN-HALL, 7326 Biscayne Boulevard.

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N. Y. C.—Secretary ready for position, thoroughly experienced, with one firm 13 years; efficient and reliable. E. R. K., Room 525, 340 Madison Avenue.

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Now come the days of Clearances in Apparel for every member of the family. Take advantage of the savings!

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Member F. T. D.

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TANNER STREET
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Service Planned to Meet Your Needs
Our attention is personal
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MOVING STORAGE
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GOODMAN'S
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NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

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S. Bahto
DRY CLEANERS
TAILORS FURRIERS
Same Day Cleaning Service if Desired
244 Lorraine Ave., Mont. 3-1588

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

NEWARK

"The Music Center of New Jersey"
Home of the Steinway, Chickering Musette, Minipiano, Kimball, Wurlitzer and many others.
HAMMOND ORGAN
NOVACHORD and SOLOVOX
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
238 W. Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.
236 Market Street, Paterson, N. J.
All stores open evenings

A. C. BERTHOLON
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2248

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555, 9 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Friday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream
Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

It pays to shop at
ENGELS
INCORPORATED
Orange's Leading Dept. Store
239-241 Main Street OR. 3-2243

PASSAIC

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
96 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.
188 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

The Servicenter
Courteous BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN *Service*
Passaic Avenue and Prospect Street
Passaic, N. J. Tel. Pa. 2-8611

SISCO DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Nutley, Bloomfield, Garfield, Rutherford, E. Rutherford, Wallington, Carlstadt, Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

SEARS • PASSAIC
Shop at Sears and Save
214-216 MADISON STREET
Tel. Pas. 2-10100

SOLAR
FUEL OIL COMPANY
Clean Burning Tydol Fuel Oil
Distributors for Delco Oil Burners
309 RIVER DRIVE, PASSAIC, N. J.
Phone Pa. 3-0800 Paterson W. X. 2090

NEW JERSEY

PASSAIC
(Continued.)

BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8502-W, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Professional Beauty Service for Discriminating Women
Appointment Only
Olive A. Brownell
312 W. Front near Grant Ave.
Tel. Plfd. 6-0618

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTS WEAR
131 Park Ave. Plfd. 6-2776

Taylor's Speciality Shop
Lingerie—Hosiery—Gloves
Newest Shades in Hosiery
Always on Hand
201 Watchung Ave., opp. Post Office
Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE

Plenty of electricity—more home enjoyment
201 PARK AVENUE Tel 6-0578

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

RED BANK

Lawes LEHIGH Losts
Coal
Fuel Oil
Purina Feeds
Grass Seed
LAWES COAL CO., Inc.
Phone Red Bank 1251

RIDGEFIELD PARK

At Lower Prices
CARR'S CLEAN COAL
Coke Fuel Oil
Carr Oil Burners
Hack. 2-0067

RIDGEWOOD

C. L. Hargert & Co.
INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Bonds
Direct Claim Service
2 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ri. 6-2147

WONDER
GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

Electric Home Servants, Inc.
APPLIANCES
Refrigerators, Ranges, Dishwashers, and Modern Kitchens
Bendix Home Laundry
Ri. 6-1414 135 E. Ridgewood Ave.

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

RUTHERFORD

Werners
Complete outfitters to Men
Wishes you all a very
HAPPY NEW YEAR
5-7 Sylvan Street Ru. 2-1178

SUMMIT

Flowers
for every occasion
The Rose Shop
40 Beechwood Rd.
Phone Summit 6-0209

Joseph O. Chrystal, Inc.
24-Hour Metered Deliveries
Free Oil Burner Cleaning and Emergency Oil Burner Service With Yearly Oil Contracts
FUEL - OIL
Nights, Sundays and Holidays..SU 6-2208
887 Springfield Ave. SU 6-0271

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
Raymond W. Stafford Office:
Developer 100 Ashland Rd.

NEW JERSEY

TEANECK

Butterworth Dairy
222 Elm Avenue Tea. 6-0411
Delivered in
TEANECK RIDGEFIELD PARK
BOGOTA HACKENSACK

INSURANCE SERVICE
Be Neighborly
Place your Insurance with your home town agent
CLARENCE LOFBERG
363 Cedar Lane TEA. 6-3500

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware Paints House Furnishings Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1386, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

O'CONNOR'S MARKET
Now located at 760 PROSPECT ST.
Carrying a full line of Meat, Groceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods
FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
3 Phones—We. 2-3737, We. 2-3050, We. 2-3051
WESTFIELD, N. J.

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
The Economy Dry Goods Store
The Store for Everybody
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates
—Insurance Counselors
Life—Annuity—Fire and all forms of Casualty Protection for clients who appreciate conscientious and impartial analysis and counsel.
53 Elm St., Westfield, N. J. 2-3115

Westfield Flower Growers
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL
Day: WEstfield 2-3650
Night: WEstfield 2-3164-J
Springfield Ave., Westfield, N. J.

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

The Largest Drive-in Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

JACKSON MOTOR SERVICE
218 North Ave., West
Phone WE. 2-2680
WESTFIELD, N. J.

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

CHARLES C. VOGT
CCV JEWELERS
826 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main St. Phone 7120

PENNSYLVANIA

BETHLEHEM
(Continued.)

HESS
Auto Supply Company
Esso Gasoline and Oils
Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries
Greasing, Tire, Battery, etc. Service
715 Main Street Tel. 589

Sterling Silver
By
Gorham, International, Towle
Reed & Barton
EARL H. GIER
Jeweler
129 West Fourth St. Tel. 1067

THE HAMMOND ORGAN
The Organ of today
Stop in and hear the new Hammond Solovox. It will amaze you. $190.00
Steinway, Kimball and other high-grade pianos. Expert piano tuning.
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

HARVEY KIPP
"Finest in Meats"
Featuring
4-H Club Baby Beef
67 West Broad St., Bethlehem Phone 542

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
Annual
January Sale
LINEN
AND BEDDING

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Annual Winter Sale of Linens and Towels
Big Saving

HARRISBURG

10 lbs. EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY only 80c
Economy Family Flat Bundle
Flat Work Finished
FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242

MAIN LINE—Ardmore
ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
DRY CLEANING
We own and operate our own plant
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 4400

OLD YORK ROAD—Elkins Park
Sousan's Pharmacy
Headquarters for
Elizabeth Arden
Exquisite Cosmetics
8014 Old York Road

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

PHONE OGONTZ 3225
For Prompt Deliver of
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
NUSBICKEL BROS.

OLD YORK ROAD—Hatboro
Phillips' Drug Store
The Rexall Store
We Deliver Phone Hatboro 51-W
17 SOUTH OLD YORK ROAD
HATBORO PENNSYLVANIA
Candy—Ice Cream—Toiletries

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown
"GUARANTEED OK USED CARS"
BROMER CHEVROLET
815 GREENWOOD AVENUE
Ogontz 172 Majestic 0263

TWIN ARTS STUDIO
HELEN RIDDELL HOLCOMB, MUS. B.
Soloist First Church of Christ, Scientist
Jenkintown, Pa.
Private and Class lessons:
THE SINGING VOICE
THE SPOKEN WORD
600 Cloverly Avenue Ogontz 5961

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor ..... 3¢ per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN ST. BARING 6164

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
ON TIME IN 1941
Buy a Hamilton wrist watch from $40.00 to $55.00
Diamond Wrist Watches, $80.00 to $135.00
14K Strap Watch, 17-Jewel
Fred J. Cooper Movement, $55.00
113 SO. 12TH STREET

Phone Chestnut Hill 3796 Catering
Cookies and Cakes
—Fruit Cakes—
Free Delivery
METH'S
7139 Germantown Avenue
OWN MAKE ICE CREAM
FINE BAKED GOODS—RESTAURANT
MT. AIRY PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Downtown Quality and Service at Better Prices
MARTIN'S flowers
205 S. 45th, below Walnut
Tels.: Baring 28-78, West 32-66

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop
209 WEST CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective

Open Wed. and Fri Eves. Phone Ger. 5812

MASTER KRAFT OIL BURNERS
Magee Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
COAL—KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
Ontario and C Streets
Reg. 6838 East 7039

Mildred Grater
116 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia
Fresh Print Dresses
Crisp White on Black
From $6.95 to $19.95

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Mayflower 5339. Hours 10 to 2 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Orr's Flower Shop
OF SHADYSIDE
Member F. T. D.
735 South Aiken Avenue
Phone Mayflower 3114-5

CHURCH and COMMERCIAL
PRINTING
The H. & P. Printing Company
2440 Brownsville Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.
CArrick 0415

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

There is no substitute for Quality!
Call Linden 6100
For Fine Foods and Meats
Free Delivery
BELLEVUE MARKET
LINCOLN AT SPRAGUE

J. A. GESLER
563 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Pa.
Dry Goods—Notions
Men's Wear
LI 0137 Hemstitching

PITTSBURGH
Mt. Lebanon

WAYSIDE INN TEA ROOM
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
OPEN SUNDAYS
3277 W. Liberty Ave., MT. LEBANON, PA.

READING

A Happy and Prosperous New Year
to all Readers of The Christian Science Monitor is the wish of
POMEROY'S

ST. LAWRENCE MILK
Electropure
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of its Foods!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

SCRANTON

Besançon Florist
wishes for all
1 Happy Year to Come
9 Festive Anniversary Holidays
4 Glorious Seasons
1 Purpose—Peace
329 Jefferson Avenue Phone 2-8921

RALPH'S
Fresh Meats and Groceries
We carry a full line of S & W Canned Fruits and Vegetables
701 Prescott Ave. Phone 4-1171

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON
(Continued)

Famous "Spurgeon-ized for double-wear" Stockings
are scientifically beautified and strengthened to give double wear!..... $1
THE HEINZ STORE

SEWICKLEY

HOVIS and HUTCHINSON SERVICE STATION
Washing, Greasing, Tire Repairing
Auto Radios, Kelly Springfield Tires
"SUNOCO"
We Call and Deliver
Bridge and Kramer Sts. Tel. SEwickley 9718

Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired Bell Work
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

SWARTHMORE

RUMFORD
ALL PHOSPHATE
Baking Powder
The Two-to-One Leavener
MARTEL BROS.

SNOWDEN'S
18th Century Furniture
Excels
Media

WRITING PAPER
Note or Letter
By EATON
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER

WILKINSBURG

CALDWELL & GRAHAM
DEPARTMENT STORE
Cor. Penn Avenue and Wood Street
Established 1889

KREGAR & CO.
900 Wood St.
Distributors of
"White Rose" Brand Foods
"QUEEN QUALITY" BUTTER

KISER BROTHERS
Stationery, Greeting Cards
Office Supplies
Underwood Portable Typewriters
755 Penn Avenue Pe. 4875

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

POST WANTED

WELFARE SUPERVISOR requires position in Manchester or North West. Many years' experience of Industrial welfare, first aid, canteen, social activities, etc. Box W-1623, BCM/CSM, London.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR— Modern, comfortable, peaceful; delightful country; nr. Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) **BURNBRAE**
Mr and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

APPROVED AIR RAID SHELTERS
WHITE HOUSE HOTEL
Earls Court Sq., London, S. W. 5. PLAZ: 8411. Central heating, coal fires in lounges. Attractive bed rooms with gas fires. From 2½ gns. Night porter. Lift.

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W 2 (close to Christian Science Church): passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining, one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

LONDON. FLEMINGS HOTEL — Bed and breakfast 6/6 per night, 35/- p. w. H. and C., bathroom every floor. 16, Sussex Place, W. 2. Phone Pad. 6885. Scottish Proprietress.

Live in London at
STRATHCONA COURT
198 Cromwell Road, S. W. 5. WES. 2828
A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms, with the atmosphere and charm of home, would be appreciated. Special terms during the present situation. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine specialty.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE **Regent Hotel**
59 Osborne Road
Good Board Residence. Every Comfort
Tel. Jes 906

WORTHING Central, Thakeham Hotel—Lift; facing sea and sun; warm and pleasant; H. & C. all rooms; terms from £3.3.0. weekly or 12/- daily. Marine Parade. Phone 859.

England

ACCRINGTON

Try TIPPING'S
The GROCER
for SERVICE and QUALITY
192 Blackburn Road
and
50 Abbey Street Tel. 2285

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS
A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BRADFORD

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES, Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

ENGLAND

BRADFORD
(Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Guiseley 372 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.
64 MARKET STREET (Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE (2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

BURNLEY

Bailey's
FOR STYLE AND VALUE IN LADIES' WEAR
11 MANCHESTER ROAD, BURNLEY
Also at Church Street, Accrington

HALIFAX

From now until the end of 1940
Our Showrooms will be resplendent with LINENS, SILKS, WOOLLENS, GLOVES and a host of articles EVERY WOMAN SEEKS AFTER. Call at
Kensington House
or 'Phone 4158, or write. You will find very desirable drapery at moderate prices.
Agent for JAEGER—DEPOT FOR LIBERTY'S
ARTHUR FARRAR, Halifax

We carry an exclusive Range of Solid Silver, Electro Plate, Cutlery, Cut Glass, etc., etc.
Sole Halifax Agents for the World-Famous OMEGA WATCHES
LISTER HORSFALL Ltd.
14/16, Corn Market, Halifax
High-Class Jewellers and Gold and Silversmiths

HAVE YOUR HAIR "PERMED" in perfect comfort. We have now installed the "JAMAL" system of Permanent waving
No Machine—No Electricity!
ANNE HORNER
5 NORTHGATE, HALIFAX (over Smith's Drycleaner)
Tel: Hx. 3572
Also Macdonald, Nu Kair and Kerka Permanent Waving

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20 West Park Tel. 4390

LEEDS

Gelders
BLACK-OUT SPECIALISTS
115-119 Vicar Lane, Leeds 1
Tel. Leeds 26054

LIVERPOOL

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1831
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 18 Lord Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and all Toilet Requirements. Cameras, Photographic Equipment and Supplies.

MANCHESTER

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3

Keep your feet warm in warm-lined
BOOTEES
Prices from 21/- to 79/6
Illustrated list FREE
FINLEY & BABER
16 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

Hill & Eckersleys Ltd.
Printers • Poster Writers
Stationers • Bookbinders, etc.
Needham Ave., Chorlton-cum-Hardy
Manchester 21
TEL. CHORLTON 1069

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER
(Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone SALe 3016 9 to 13 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
•
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

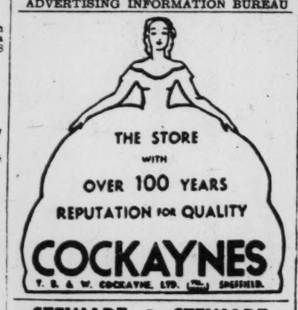
Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs a Speciality
ALWAYS OPEN
Tel. 26779
Neville Street
Newcastle

ROCHDALE

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 3480 Promptly Executed

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



STEWART & STEWART
Phone: 24295-6
LADIES MEN
BOYS and GIRLS
Outfitters and Tailors to the Family
Established 45 Years
QUALITY
SERVICE
STYLE
OF PINSTONE STREET

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings

W. E. FRANKLIN
26-32 ECCLESALL ROAD
CARPETS CLEANED
Bedding Cleaned and Remade
Eiderdowns Re-Covered
NEW BEDDING
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
PHONES 22051 (3 lines)

SOUTHPORT

THE CENTRE OF FASHION AUTHORITY
Marshall & Snelgrove
SOUTHPORT
Restaurant Hairdressing

STOCKPORT

Creamola Products
WITHINGTON'S
Groceries • Meats
Dairy Produce
3126 Buxton Rd., Great Moor, Stockport
Tel. Sto. 2595

Scotland

GLASGOW

DOWN QUILTS
Glasgow's Leading House for Down Quilts, Always 1000 to Choose From.
EXAMPLES
Figured Satin with Bedspread to match. Gold, Rose, Green, Blue. Single Bed Size. Set 72/6
Marocain rucked and Scalloped designs. Bedspread to match. Rose, Green, Gold, Blue. Double Size. Per set 79/6
Wonderful Range of Quilts, from 29/6
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
36, Jamaica Street, Glasgow, C. 1

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

Telephone: Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
335, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM, Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 205
Telegrams: Prestank, Glasgow

Daily Features Page

Words of Current Interest

Allegiance—*A-le'-jans* (both *a*'s clipped short as in *account*, *e* long). The *i*, being designed to give the consonant *g* the sound of *j*, is without rights of its own as a vowel. The following *a* may be plentifully obscured.

The word carries the idea of loyalty and yet, in honor, of an inescapable sort. It is made, obviously, from the familiar concrete noun *liege* ("vassal" or "subject"), led off by a prefix and extended by an abstract termination in the Latin style. As for *liege*, etymologists trace it back to France; but how it arose there, and from what it came, they fail, after much labor of research, to make clear. Nevertheless, *liege* has proved in the past a useful term, and "allegiance" stands in the present a quite indispensable one, for the English language.

Annas (Luke 3:2)—*An'-as* (first *a* short, second clipped-short as in *account*).

Caiaphas (Luke 3:2)—Pref. *Ka'-ya-fas* (first *a* long, second obscured as in *sofa*, third clipped-short as in *account*). By Webster's second choice, the first syllable may be pronounced with a long *i* sound.

Ceremonies — *Ser'-e-mo'-niz* (first *e* short, second quick-long as in *create*, *o* long, *i* short); or, especially in Britain, *ser'-e-mun-iz* (first *e* short, second quick-long, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*, *i* short).

The Latin *caeremonia* ("religious observance") carries, like the English *ceremony*, an idea of formality and solemnity. It stands as an example of a considerable class of terms that in their day served a pagan use and that later lent themselves to Christian and ecclesiastical use. How the word arose in the original language, and what its ancestry may be, etymologists have not clearly determined.

Emulate—*Em'-u-lat* (*e* short, *u* as in *unite*, *a* long).

The classic meaning of the verb *aemulari*, from which "emulate" descends, is "to rival," "try to equal." It inclines slightly toward "imitate," that it mainly signifies "vie with" and implies two persons, one seeking to keep up with the other. "Emulate" is one of those words, worked out on the Roman loom, that save English from relying on homespun Anglo-Saxon for fine meanings.

Eucharist—*U'-ka-rist* (*u* long as in *cube*, *a* obscured as in *sofa*, *i* short.

The Greek language, in its classic period, developed an adjective, *eucharistos*, "pleasing," "having charm," which was applied to persons and things held in high moral or artistic esteem. By some turn of logic, the adjective took on the meaning of "thankful," signifying a person's response to some pleasant object or circumstance. In the days of Roman dominion, there came into existence the abstract noun *eucharistia*, "thankfulness," which, with further time, was adopted for Christian use. This word comes down to English in the form "Eucharist," with the inflectional ending dropped.

Immanuel—*I-man'-u-el* (*i* short, *a* short, *u* as in *unite*, *e* clipped-short as in *silent*).

The initial letter in Isa. 7:14 is *I*, and in the New Testament reference and quotation of Matt. 1:23 it is *E*. Pronunciation necessarily conforms to spelling. The difference arises from different views of a Hebrew vowel sound. *E* represents the Greek idea of the sound. This letter is used in the Septuagint translation of the passage in Isaiah, as well as in the original Greek text of Matthew. The Authorized translators recorded their understanding of the Hebrew by using *I* for the Old Testament, and they showed their regard for Greek custom by retaining *E* in the New Testament.

Ritualistic — *Rit'-u-al-is'-tik* (all three *i*'s short, *tu* palatized as in *nature*, *u* as in *unite*, *a* clipped-short as in *account*).

The Latin, *ritus*, "rite," signifies an exercise or a practice associated with festivals and celebrations. From the noun, the Romans developed an adjective, *ritualis*, "relating to religious rites"; and the makers of the English language, by a device they have much availed themselves of, extended this to "ritualistic," keeping the Latin meaning, with Christian application.

Sacramentum — *Sak'-ra-men'-tum* (first *a* short, second obscured as in *sofa*, *e* short, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*). Plain English values for the letters are preferred in ordinary reading and speaking of a Latin word.

According to the practice of Roman authors, *sacramentum*, "oath of loyalty," in military meaning, is viewed either as taken, or as administered, and the verb used with it varies according to whether the point of view is that of the soldier or that of the officer.

Zacharias (Luke 3:2) — *Zak'-a-ri'-as* (first *a* short, second and third clipped-short as in *sofa*, *i* long).

Greenland's Size

Greenland, which appears twice as big as the United States in some map projections, is actually less than one-fourth the size of this country.

Ancient Construction

In the roof of Mission Dolores, built in 1776 in San Francisco, redwood rafters tied with rawhide thongs are still reported sound.

Ralph Anderson

Winter Wonderland

A heavy snow mantle adorns these majestic sequoias located in Mariposa Grove, Calif.

Daily Quotation

GET the pattern of your life from God, then go about your work and be yourself.—PHILLIPS BROOKS

Brevities

Louisville Courier-Journal: Our income tax law is full of strange assumptions, thinks an authority in the field. That one about a child of 18 being self-supporting is rich.

Portland Oregonian: An association of laundry proprietors in the central states expects '41 to be a banner year in their line. The boys claim to have the penciled table cloths to prove it.

A Verse for Today . . .

Hate the evil, and love the good, and establish judgment in the gate.—AMOS 5:15.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The "Perfect Landlord"

Associated Press

Philadelphia

A will disclosed the "perfect landlord"—and two families agreed the homes he bequeathed them were "the best Christmas presents ever."

Without explanation, Henry Donahue, retired ice and coal dealer, deeded to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Marley and Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Ramsay the homes they had rented from him for 12 years.

The Marleys, who came from Ireland with six children 15 years ago and rented the seven-room brick house, "can't believe it yet."

"It's the best Christmas present ever," declared Mrs. Marley, whose husband is a janitor.

"There's no reason for Mr. Donahue doing such a fine thing," she said. "Why, I never talked to him more than three or four times in my life, although we lived right next door."

An executor of the will recalled "they [the tenants] had been after us for weeks to find out who their new landlord would be."

In Lighter Vein

Defined

Teacher: "What is hail?"

Johnny: "Please, sir, it's hard-boiled rain."—Montreal Star.

Job Hunter

Applicant: "Well, here I am to see about that job you advertised."

Boss: "I see. Do you think you can do the work?"

Applicant: "I thought you wanted a foreman!"—Grit.

Just Try It!

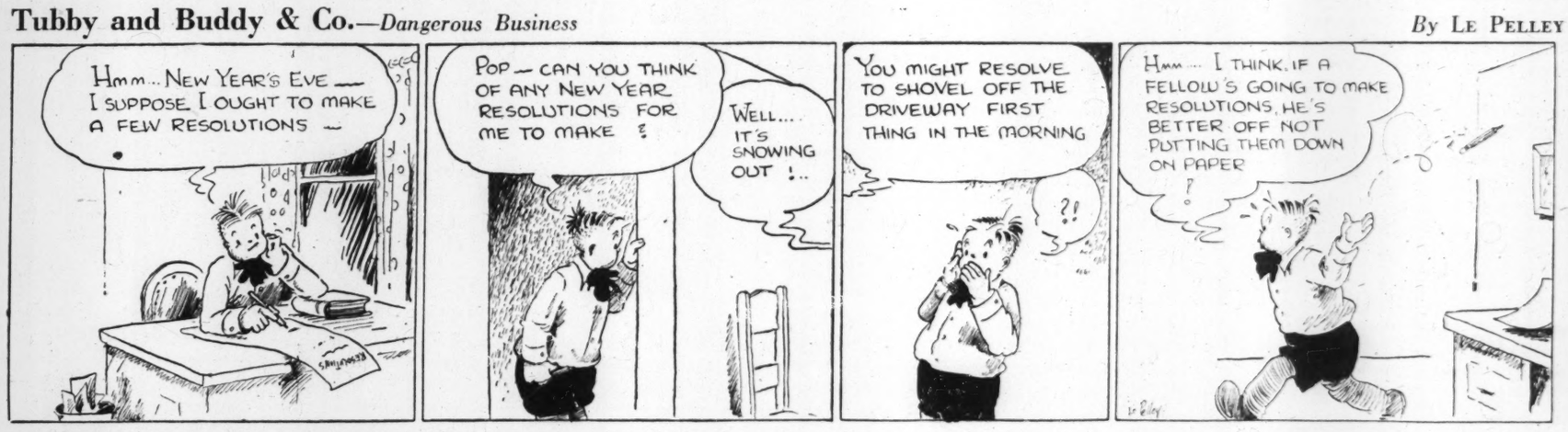
The tourist had stopped in a small rural village. He was preparing to leave when he noticed the town constable watching him narrowly.

"What's the speed limit here?" he asked, thinking it wise to be prepared.

"Never ye mind, young feller," replied the rustic cop. "Jest yew try t' git out o' this town without bein' arrested."—Exchange.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Dangerous Business*

By LE PELLEY


Hmm... NEW YEAR'S EVE — I SUPPOSE I OUGHT TO MAKE A FEW RESOLUTIONS —
POP — CAN YOU THINK OF ANY NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS FOR ME TO MAKE ?
WELL... IT'S SNOWING OUT !..
YOU MIGHT RESOLVE TO SHOVEL OFF THE DRIVEWAY FIRST THING IN THE MORNING
?!
Hmm... I THINK, IF A FELLOW'S GOING TO MAKE RESOLUTIONS, HE'S BETTER OFF NOT PUTTING THEM DOWN ON PAPER

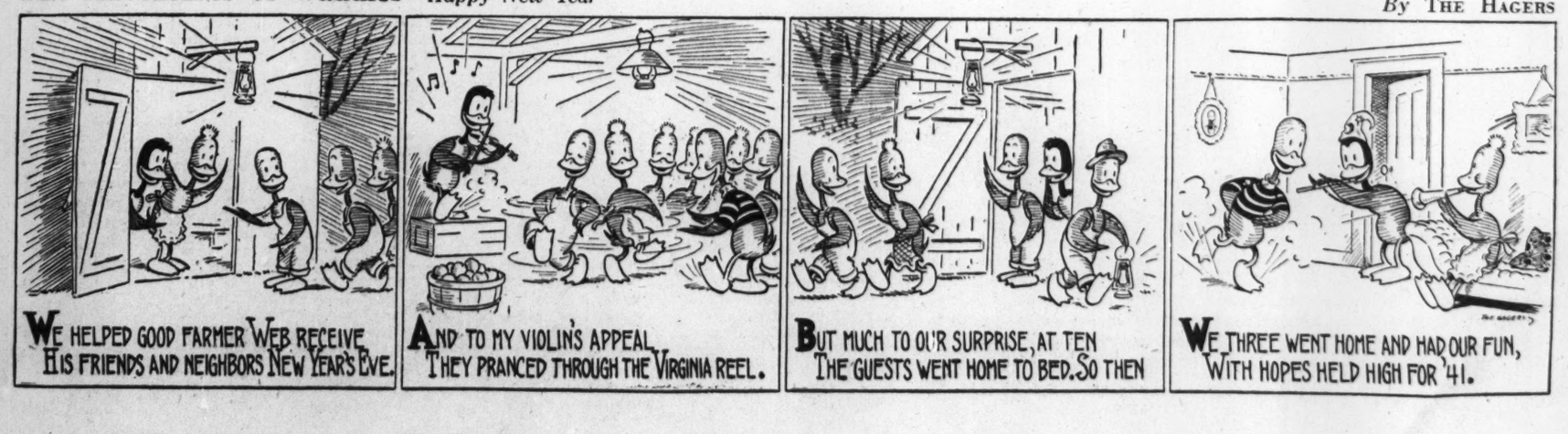
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Resolutions This Year*

By RODGERS

Tomorrow is New Year's Day but I have resolved—
Not to resolve anything special—
But just try to be as nice to everybody—
As I like them to be to me-
It seems to work out very well, too!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Happy New Year*

By THE HAGERS


WE HELPED GOOD FARMER WEB RECEIVE HIS FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS NEW YEAR'S EVE.
AND TO MY VIOLIN'S APPEAL THEY PRANCED THROUGH THE VIRGINIA REEL.
BUT MUCH TO OUR SURPRISE, AT TEN THE GUESTS WENT HOME TO BED. SO THEN
WE THREE WENT HOME AND HAD OUR FUN, WITH HOPES HELD HIGH FOR '41.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

An Honorable Peace?

American isolationists would like very much to persuade the United States that an early peace is possible. They use such phrases as an "immediate" or an "honorable and just" peace.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler is plausible when he argues that the prospect of an actual Nazi invasion of the United States is remote and that the German people want peace just as any other people do. But are not American interests vitally affected long before invasion begins? And is America the kind of a world citizen who can placidly, contentedly watch burglars at work on other people's houses so long as they do not enter her own?

Or if the German people do want peace, even a just peace, what possibility is there that the present Nazi Government will let them have it?

The Senator believes a satisfactory peace might be worked out on a basis of eight points, among which he lists first, "Restoration of Germany's 1914 boundaries with an autonomous Poland and Czechoslovakia." He proposes restoration of an independent France, Holland, Norway, Belgium, and Denmark.

Can Americans, even Mr. Wheeler and his group, seriously believe that Nazi Germany, swollen with conquest, would settle on this basis—even if bribed, as proposed, by the return of former German colonies around the world? Such a misreading of the blatantly proclaimed totalitarian mentality would be ludicrous if it were not potentially so tragic in terms of submission to butchery and enslavement.

The proposed lines of settlement, be it noted, would ask Germany to divest itself of Austria and of Alsace-Lorraine, to which it certainly would not now consent. On the other hand, some interpretations of autonomy would leave a certain Nazi control over Czechoslovakia and Poland, which must be utterly repugnant to all who deplored the settlement of Munich and the later aggression of September, 1939.

Somewhat curiously Verne Marshall, head of the rather nebulous No Foreign Wars Committee, asserts with an implied criticism that the American State Department received and ignored a kind of "peace" feeler from Nazi officials through W. R. Davis—then engaged in selling expropriated Mexican oil to Germany—in October, 1939. This proposal, says Mr. Marshall, involved "just and honorable" terms for a peace conference to be held at the White House.

If President Roosevelt has been criticized for urging diplomats at Munich before he could know the pattern of the outcome, how "honorable" would Americans have considered it to be for him to preside at an attempted mediation which could only tend to confirm Nazi gains after their design for conquest had been written in blood across the plains of Poland?

One point which the self-styled anti-interventionists conveniently or wishfully ignore is the fact that the terms of a peace inevitably are determined in large part by the circumstances at the time of its writing. This has been seen in the Nazi terms imposed at the capitulation of France.

While Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, was surveying on Monday the devastation wrought by bomb-inflicted fire on the heart of London, a woman asked him when the war would be over.

He replied grimly, "When we beat them."

That is the only time war can be over with aggressors.

For another point the appeasers fail to grasp is that the great desideratum to be sought in the defense of the world against the current Axis outbreak of ruthlessness is the establishment of the precedent that the starting of wars is a crime against humanity and the establishment also of a machinery of justice for the settling of international disputes without wars.

That is the only honorable basis upon which peace can be built.

Strikes Reduced

On several occasions this newspaper has urged American Labor to make its most loyal contribution to national defense. Some unions and some workers still fail to see that W-O-R-K is the simplest spelling of defense. But figures now coming out disclose that on the whole American Labor is establishing a good record in the matter of strikes. This record should be emphasized because two or three strikes in defense industries have naturally attracted attention and caused the public to get an impression which is unfair to millions of workers.

In a Washington dispatch Richard L. Strout reports to this newspaper that official figures are expected to show 1940 with "fewer man-days idle from strikes than in any year since 1930, which was in turn possibly the all-time low." Allowing for America's greater number of workers its proportion of strikes is very little larger than Britain, where 665 strikes were reported in the first nine months of 1940. This latter figure may surprise many Americans, for certain groups which seek to use the war emergency to fight the labor movement have spread the belief that Britain has outlawed strikes.

Actually, it is patriotism and public opinion which is pushing British labor to stay on the job. There are in Britain agreements to apply every resource of mediation and arbitration, and it is along that line rather than by legal bans on strikes that America can most usefully proceed. Even one strike in a defense industry is too many, but coercion will never win the fullest measure of labor effort for defense.

The pressure of public opinion can do much, although in some cases it should be applied to employers more than to employees. In any case, defense work will proceed more effectively if ill feeling and coercion are avoided. For that reason public appreciation of the good record on strikes would be helpful.

Gold Is Where . . .

Sing "Oh, Susanna" for the boys who take the trail for gold down Newark way. For they bring a kind of "Luck of Roaring Camp" to one of New Jersey's big fountain pen manufacturers. They're a rarin' tearin' crew; in fact they have just been tearing to the tune of $2,000: they have torn down walls, torn up floors, as the lusty forty-niners did when they rode into town with their shootin' irons blazing.

But the outcome is not a posse hunt or a howling, yowling trial-without-jury. No. It is just a quiet $18,000 profit for the pen company.

When a fountain pen manufacturer looks out his factory windows he knows there's gold in them thar sills. Part of his business is "mining" the metal, which lodges in the woodwork, in the soil under the factory, in the workmen's overalls and shoes, during the process of manufacturing gold pen nibs.

The company that put New Jersey on the Santa Fe Trail was about to leave its old premises for new ones. Hence the "gold rush." Like any good tenant, the company cleaned up "the old place" when leaving. This is a story housewives may file away until winter is over, then get it out, blow the dust off, and read it for any inspiration it may contain along about spring-cleaning time.

"The Gateway of the Year"

New Year's Day does not come everywhere on January 1. Among the Chinese it varies according to their lunar calendar, falling between January 10 and February 19. The Jews begin their year with the first of the month of Tishri, which corresponds roughly to our September.

The ancient Egyptians, Phoenicians and Persians began the year at the autumnal equinox, September 22. The Greeks at the time of Solon held the new year festival at the winter solstice, December 21, but in the time of Pericles, 432 B. C., they changed the date to the summer solstice, June 21. The Romans dated the beginning of the year also from the winter solstice, until the time of Julius Caesar, when the calendar changed it to the first of January.

In England, December 25 was New Year's day until the time of William the Conqueror, who changed it to his coronation day, January 1. Later the English, like the rest of Christendom, began the year in March. The Gregorian calendar, which in 1752 displaced the Julian in Great Britain and the English colonies of America, restored January 1 as "the gateway of the year."

Many customs cluster about the opening of the year. The custom of exchanging presents is fairly common. There is also the making of New Year's Day calls, inherited from the early Dutch in America. Perhaps the widest and best beloved custom is the ringing of bells to express the joyous entrance into a time of new beginnings. With it accords the usual exchange of greetings and good wishes in which friends may help each other with cheer and courage for brighter times.

American Press Backs President's Stand

By the Associated Press

Washington Post: The burden of Mr. Roosevelt's address was a total mobilization call upon our productive resources. . . . There are those who would have welcomed a specific war-time plan for, say, shipbuilding. No doubt, however, acts will follow quickly upon words. For in no previous speech has the President made such a clear and unequivocal identification between our national interest and a Nazi defeat.

New York Herald Tribune: Here is a high call to action, and this newspaper is convinced that if the President can implement leadership of this quality with the practical steps necessary to translate it into action, he will find the people of the United States unanimous in support of every step he may take to fulfill these great ends.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Admittedly there is danger in any course we may pursue. Danger in the course the President has chosen probably is the lesser but it is the course we should prefer even if it involved the greater danger of war.

St. Paul Dispatch: President Roosevelt correctly stated the present situation confronting the United States. . . . (He) chooses not to put the United States in danger of war on two fronts at once, Germany from the east and Japan from the west, and he is correct.

Richmond (Va.) News Leader: Explicit urgency ran through every sentence of the President's noble address last evening. He said little that was new, but he rallied the Nation by summarizing perfectly what millions have been thinking and have not put into words.

New York Post: Here we have . . . what is obviously one of the major declarations of purpose in the history of our Republic. This was a keeping of the faith with all the millions who voted for Mr. Roosevelt in November. . . . It flowed logically and coolly from the dreams and hopes and fears of the people of this country. . . .

Akron (Ohio) Beacon Journal: If Americans accept Mr. Roosevelt's theory, peace for the United States will last only until Britain needs more aid than a non-belligerent ally can provide.

New Orleans States: All democracies everywhere, all free peoples everywhere, will take new courage from the bold and resolute challenge to dictatorial aggression and brutality uttered by the leader of the world's greatest democracy. Mr. Roosevelt spiked the guns of the small but noisy group of "appeasers" who think the country ought to prepare to play ball with a dictator.

Louisville Courier-Journal: The President has given the lie forever to all those who deny that the United States of America is irrevocably opposed to the Axis partners.

New York Times: By bluntly announcing that he regards the anti-aggression pact signed by Germany, Italy and Japan as directed specifically against the United States, the President has put all three countries on notice that he regards them as potential if not actual enemies. Such a notice will be futile unless it is supported by unmistakable acceleration of our defense program. This has now become the Nation's central task.

Minneapolis Times-Tribune: In his campaign speeches the President flatly said that he would not send troops to participate in a foreign war, and there is no reason to assume that his mind has changed on this point, but inasmuch as there is an active campaign being waged in this country to do just that, it would seem that the President might have been more specific. . . . Certainly the President's speech can scarcely add anything to the New Year prospect of the totalitarians.

Sacramento Union: Roosevelt did an excellent job of hammering home the necessity of preparedness in America. But his hints of possible American participation in the war will not be welcomed by Americans. The United States wants no war.

Indianapolis News: He failed to assure the people that he will do away with the two bottlenecks that retard the whole program of British aid and American defense—the lack of an industrial defense commission empowered to act on its own authority, such as Woodrow Wilson established in 1917, and the short work week—the Friday night industrial blackout.

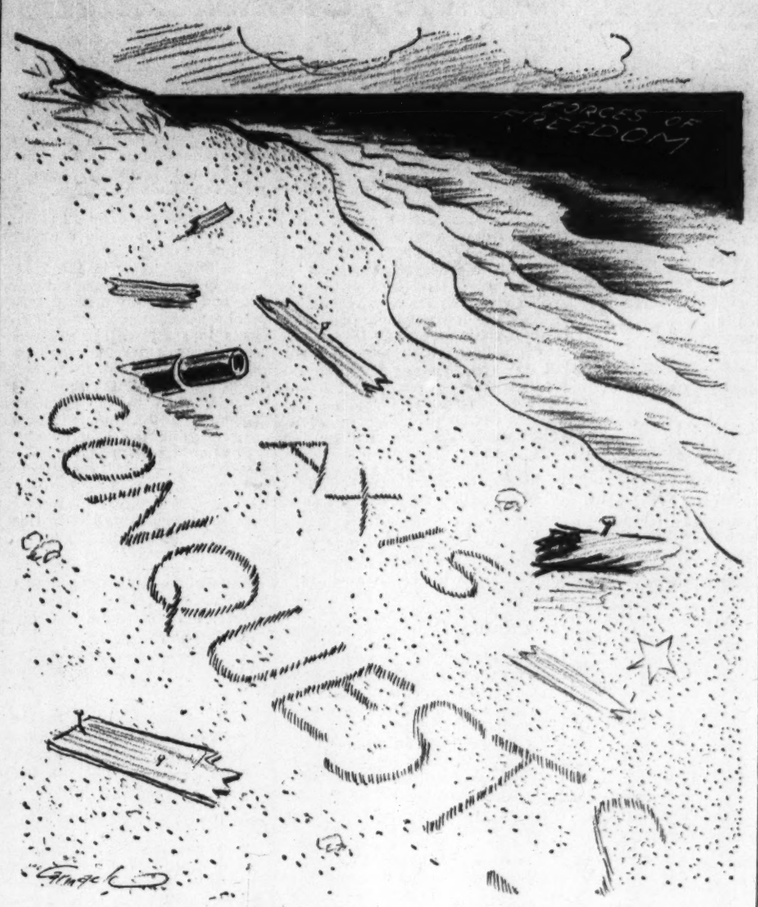
Birmingham News: We are in the gravest danger this Nation has ever faced, and whatever we do, we cannot entirely avoid risk of war. . . . The course of action which Mr. Roosevelt calls for is the best possible course that we could follow. . . . That course is to keep the war away from our shores . . by giving all possible aid to Britain short of sending an expeditionary force to Europe.

Cincinnati (Ohio) Times-Star: It seemed to us that his bitter criticism of Americans who disagree with him on foreign policy as "doing exactly the kind of work the dictators want done . . ." was the reverse of admirable. That is the favorite way by which thinking, or at least public expression, is driven under cover.

Seattle Times: The Times only regrets the President did not say he would ask Congress for a declaration of war. . . . Mr. Roosevelt's speech means just one thing. It's like the ancient handwriting on the wall. It may take him months to realize it, but Herr Hitler is through!

Los Angeles Times: The President has made a powerful and patriotic plea to all of us to unite in a common effort at self-salvation. But to do so intelligently, to play our several parts as effectively as possible in this program, we need to know what the program is, how it is progressing and particularly where and why it is falling down.

Written in Sand



Down the Middle of the Road

More About the Little People

By Erwin D. Canham

A week ago we told some of the news which is trickling out of the continent of Europe about the little people—the common folk now living in varying degrees of captivity but in many cases practicing passive resistance and preparing for future struggles for freedom. The evidence continues to come in and soon The Christian Science Monitor hopes to publish a good deal of it. Meantime here is an interim survey of a large part of the field:

FRANCE—Fully 90 per cent of the people sympathetic with Britain, this figure based on careful surveys taken on behalf of Marshal Pétain in selected provinces. Small quantities of military equipment stored in secret in preparation for possible uprising. Tremendous disorganization. Much practical espionage on behalf of the British, perhaps even parachute landing of pro-British saboteurs. Great sympathy with de Gaulle even in Vichy circles. Steady and sensational comings-and-goings among the common people of persons actively working against the Nazis.

BELGIUM—Little information available, but much the same picture as in France. Greater degree of German control since entire area occupied. Little chance of Germans organizing effective production. Extremely grave food shortages. Capable espionage furnishing British with information concerning invasion plans.

NETHERLANDS—Widespread support of Wilhelmina's London government. Dutch Nazi movement made little progress since initial effectiveness in treachery. Population holding itself in taciturn check, determined to regain freedom when opportunity comes but careful not to make attempt prematurely. Lean days ahead. Production extremely hampered by lack of imported raw materials, hence not very valuable to Nazis. Espionage facilitated through Dutchmen who escaped to Britain and keep in touch with home country. Control of such spying virtually impossible.

DENMARK—Utilizing technique of Slesvig Danes whose province was recently occupied by Germany for fifty-six years. Vast patriotic outpourings proving impossible for Nazis to control. Such few pro-Nazi Danes as existed before invasion now are overwhelmed by new patriotism which supports Britain. Lectures, books, adult schools, song-fests (all-sing) are used to arouse patriotism as after defeat of 1864. Again, Nordic phlegm is Germany's most baffling obstacle, and cloaks good information service for Britain.

NORWAY—Utter disillusionment of this peace-loving people has now led to grim determination to regain freedom. In sparsely populated, mountainous country control by Nazis is only skeletonized. Government in exile functioning efficiently and as time goes on is likely to perfect methods of passive resistance and preparation for regaining freedom. When break-up comes, Norway likely to turn on its captors with fierceness unsurpassed by other imprisoned peoples. Many brave and resourceful Norwegians are available for getting out information about Nazi preparations and weaknesses.

AUSTRIA—Basis for uprising even here said to have been laid. While Austria has many loyal Nazis, information reaches America of a surprising range of disaffection capable of giving regime real trouble later on and assisting in active or passive sabotage now.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—Most skillfully prepared of any area, with concealed arms, centuries-old technique of resistance, and remains of World-War espionage system which now is probably extended to or beyond its former efficacy. As in many other captive states, its London headquarters is real capital of country and in close touch with homeland. People doggedly determined to live through storm and restore their brief-won independence.

POLAND—Like the Czechs, the Poles are skilled in passive resistance of conquerors. But have been most severely battered by war and punished by political police. Only information available suggests they exist in numbed misery which would give way to bloody revolt whenever opportunity came.

ITALY—Nearly twenty years of Fascist rule and absence of feasible alternative government are great handicaps to overturn. Yet unpopularity of war hampers the nation's productive effort, and serious shortages plus military defeats have reduced morale further. If Fascism were younger, if recognized rivals to Mussolini existed, then some overturn would be likelier. German occupation seems not impossible if military situation got greatly worse and domestic rumblings started. Then Italy would be more like other captive states, and Fascist leaders might strive to regain their independence.

From this very general survey, it is evident that the Nazi sway on the continent is threatened by the same kind of nationalist revolt which helped end Napoleon's empire. Yet the decisive factor will plainly be Britain's military efforts, supported by United States' supplies. If Hitler is stopped militarily, even in a deadlock, the crumblings from within would take on earthquake proportions. They are, potentially, the "counter-offensive."

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

"So As to See Distinctly"

Make for thyself a definition or description of the thing which is presented to thee, so as to see distinctly what kind of a thing it is, in its substance, in its nudity, in its complete entirety, and tell thyself its proper name, and the names of the things of which it has been compounded, and into which it will be resolved. For nothing is so productive of elevation of mind as to be able to examine methodically and truly every object which is presented to thee in life, and always to look at things so as to see at the same time what kind of universe this is and what kind of use everything performs in it, and what value everything has with reference to the whole, and what with reference to man, who is a citizen of the highest city, of which all other cities are like families; what each thing is, and of what it is composed, and how long it is the nature of this thing to endure.—MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS, 121-180 A. D.

The Wide Horizon

Totalitarian Ruin

By Sydney A. Clark

Twenty-nine years after Hiram Bingham discovered Machu Picchu, I also discovered it as one of the supreme travel finds of a decade and more of personal wanderings. If my discovery did not shake the archaeological world I think it thrilled me almost as much as Mr. Bingham's find could have thrilled him. And perhaps I was even more surprised.

Mr. Bingham, delving into the mysteries of Inca civilization in Peru, was tipped off by a Quechua Indian in 1911 that there were some extensive ruins high on an Andean saddle above a horseshoe gorge of the River Vilcanota, a location very similar, but on a far grander scale, to that of Godfrey's castle above the Belgian village of Bouillon. The ruins were so hard to reach and so strangled by vegetation (for the tropical region of eastern Peru begins hereabouts) that even the greedy Spanish colonials, loving ruins for the treasure they presumably hid, had never found them. Modern Peru likewise completely overlooked them. Not even rumors of Machu Picchu had reached Cuzco, though this Inca capital, turned Peruvian, lies only eighty miles away from the hidden city. It was left for a gringo to climb to that lofty saddle and see the jungle-throttled outline of what was to prove one of the most sensational finds ever made anywhere.

Coming again the next year at the head of the National Geographic Society-Yale University Expedition Mr. Bingham, aided by the Peruvian government, drove away the jungle and bared this mystery city, which is so mysterious, in fact, that historical science still can only guess at its purpose in such a weird location.

* * *

This present gringo visited Machu Picchu at the end of 1940 and was surprised, amazed, thunderstruck that the tourist world, the almost-beaten track, can harbor such an eighth wonder in a location that is itself as wonderful as anything—and I really mean *anything*—in Switzerland or Norway, a marvel that can be reached without hardship.

A group of us, *Norteamericanos* and Peruvians, hired an *autocarril*, which is a gasoline buggy that rides on steel rails, and set out from Cuzco at crack of dawn by the Santa Ana Railway, Latin counterpart of the Toonerville System. By switchbacks it climbed high above Cuzco, then crossed a great table land to enter the canyon of the Vilcanota, which is a remote tributary of the Amazon.

Our guide entertained us with genial patter about the Incas and the "Spaniels" (sic) and Meester Been-gum until three and a half hours had slid through the glass and we were at Machu Picchu station. A *carro* of strange design carried us two miles along a riverside road to a bridge across the river and here began a long steep mule-back climb. It was hard on the animals, easy on their riders, and after ninety minutes we found ourselves at the entrance of the city that Hiram Bingham stole from the jungle.

If you picture some sort of magnificent archway you will be as wrong as possible for we had to clamber, Indian file, up the side of an Inca wall from which stones protruded at regular intervals for steps. Continuing through a narrow passage we came upon a little platform of grass below which lay the entire city of stone. It is steeply terraced on both sides up to the saddle. Temples and sanctuaries are numerous, each built with that amazing masonry in which the Incas excelled, huge stone blocks being fashioned and fitted together *without mortar* so perfectly that nowhere can a knife blade be inserted between the stones.

* * *

The mystery of Machu Picchu grows with each successive authority who writes of it.

One thing, however, is certain. Machu Picchu is a totalitarian ruin. The Inca State was a totalitarian State so absolute that modern creations of similar order are nursery play by comparison. The Inca himself was a dictator so "total" that Hitler and Mussolini, seen in proper perspective, are but petty martinets. He was judge, emperor, god. He owned every subject and every article produced in his vast empire. He prescribed, through deputies, every detail of life and action for every individual. Freedom was not merely crushed. It was an idea utterly unknown.

But Machu Picchu is a ruin, barely to be held, by constant effort, from the fangs of the jungle. I find present-day comfort in this thought. Much as I admire the Incas in many ways, their system obviously was false to the eternal human values.

Let other dictators, in the still watches of the night, ponder on the story of Machu Picchu!

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